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MISSISSIPPI.

THE VICKSBURG TROUBLES.

THE CAUSES OF THE RECENT CONFLICT—WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?—WHAT GOV. AMES IS CHARGED WITH—PROBABLE ACTION OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Saturday, Dec. 12, 1874.

The conflict between the white and black men of Vicksburg, which occurred on Monday last, and resulted in the killing of not less than fifty unfortunate negroes, was caused chiefly by Sheriff Crosby, an ambitious and unscrupulous politician. I make this assertion after carefully inquiring into the matter, and upon the authority of many prominent men in both political parties. The Sheriff of this county is at the same time Tax Collector, and is required by law to give a bond of $20,000 as Sheriff, and $8,0000 as a guarantee that he will faithfully perform the duties of the latter office. In November, 1873, Peter Crosby, a mulatto, was elected to the office in question by a large majority. His bonds were accepted by the Board of Supervisors, composed of ignorant negroes, and he assumed his position without opposition of any kind from the Democratic or White Party of the county. Some months ago, however, it was publicly stated that the bonds which he had given, and which had been accepted, were almost worthless. By a law of the State it is provided that "on information of the insolvency or irresponsibility of any of the sureties on the bond of a Sheriff, or on the application of any surety to be relieved, it becomes the duty of the Board of Supervisors to require him to give a new and sufficient bond within twenty days, and if he fail to do so the office becomes vacant, and it is the duty of the board to order a new election." In accordance with this statute a number of well-known tax-payers informed the Board of Supervisors of the insufficiency of Crosby's bond. This was done in the latter part of September last, and some weeks subsequently the Sheriff was ordered to make new bonds. This he did at a meeting of the Supervisors, which as it is claimed was held secretly, and without the knowledge of the tax-payers. Afterward when the new bond was examined it was found that the sureties upon it were many of them negroes of small means and no responsibility, and small office-holders, residing in different parts of the State. This was the condition of affairs in the latter part of November. On the 2d of December the property owners of Vicksburg and the county held a mass meeting, at which it was stated that the taxes, amounting to a little more than five per cent. on a full valuation, were about to fall due, and that Crosby, the Collector, had not made a solvent bond as required by law. A committee was then appointed to demand his resignation. I may mention here that this committee was composed of men from both political parties, its leader having been a Colonel in the Union Army. Arriving at the Court-house, this committee was met by the Sheriff, who promised to give them an answer touching his resignation in half an hour. He failed to do this, however, and a large body of the tax-payers proceeded to the Court-house and repeated the demand for his resignation. This was then handed to them. Crosby claims that he was in fear of his life. Many citizens tell me that he was not threatened in any way, and that the demand for his resignation was unaccompanied by any exhibition of violence. When the Sheriff left the Court-house, it and the other public buildings were placed in charge of the Board of Supervisors and a committee of citizens, who still have control. The day after Crosby resigned, as stated above, he addressed a communication to the Judge of the Circuit Court setting forth that his resignation had been obtained by force, and that he still claimed the right to exercise the functions of Sheriff. He then went to Jackson, and held a long consultation with Gov. Ames. During the interview the Governor is reported to have advised him to collect his negro followers, bring them into the city, and take forcible possession of the Court-house and his office. I am informed by three well-known gentlemen of this place that Crosby told them recently that the Governor had given him this advice, and that he believed Ames was responsible for the bloodshed which occurred. This evening, in the course of a long interview which I had with Crosby, he stated very positively that he had never spoken about what transpired during his consultation with Gov. Ames. At the same time he refused to tell if it was true that the Governor had advised him to take violent possession of his office.

THE SHERIFF'S CARD TO THE NEGROES.

What Gov. Ames advised Crosby to do in the matter must, then, for the present remain unknown. It is only necessary to state here that, on his return to Vicksburg from the interview mentioned above, the Sheriff sent for a number of the colored leaders of Warren County, and after a long consultation with them dispatched messengers into the country ordering the negroes in the name of the Sheriff to come into the city on Monday morning. At the same time he caused the following card to be printed, and appointed men to distribute it among the negroes and read it to them.

CITIZENS OF WARREN COUNTY! Republicans, black and white! Under protest I have been compelled to resign my office of Sheriff. In justice to myself, my friends, to the party to which, by the dictates of reason and by the instinct of self-preservation, I naturally belong—I must explain the outrage, which, in the face of law and in open violation of the Constitution, I have been forced to submit. In view of the confidence and trust you have reposed in me, I avail myself of the earliest opportunity to assure you that my resignation was only caused by compulsion—the result of base coercion on the part of an armed mob of the most bitter and relentless of our enemies. It was useless to resist under the circumstances. I stood alone, single and unarmed, in the midst of six hundred of the most determined and heartless political banditti that ever disturbed the peace of any community, and by which ruffians I was commanded to resign my office. I had no alternative but death. No one will question the peril of my position. I do not write this simply to elicit sympathy, nor do I do so to justify the step I took; I only state the facts—they speak for me. To stubbornly refuse to comply with their command, who will question the result? The blood-stained record of this abominable party is too well known to the people of the country, to the world, for the result to be a matter of doubt. It has no parallel in history. I yielded, I resigned, to whom? To a court of competent jurisdiction? No! To mob-law. But no well-regulated court in the country would or could support it. The act was plainly illegal; viewed in the light of a contract, it is void, for any one familiar with common law will know that any contract into which coercion enters is void, and this forced resignation of mine is certainly in the character of a contract, and no one will doubt the coercion when I state that I openly refused to resign before the committee that was sent to me—most emphatically refused.

While, therefore, by force of circumstances, I have been compelled to resign, I do here most solemnly pledge myself to contest this most unjustifiable and illegal usurpation of my office by the parties who have deposed me. I enter my most solemn protest against the whole proceeding. For what I am charged? What offense have I committed that I should be thus treated? Is it because I am a Republican? Because I have, since my term of office, tried to deal out justice equally to all? No. More. I challenge any of my malicious enemies to prefer a charge of dishonesty, supported by evidence, against me. I have always tried faithfully to fulfill the duties of my office in accordance with the requirements of the law, doing justice to all. For the same I now appeal to all fair-minded men. I earnestly call for the support of my friends. Shall I call in vain? I think not. We have joined issue; now let us fight the cause out on its merits, by any and all means known to the Constitution and laws of the State. Citizens, shall we submit to such violent and lawless infringements on our rights? No! Let us, with united strength, oppose this common enemy, who, by all the base subterfuges of political tricksters, and the audacious mendacity of heartless barbarians, are trying to ruin the prospects and tarnish the reputation of every Republican, colored or white, who aspires to fill any office of prominence, and who are daily defying the constituted powers of the law and insulting those charged with its administration.

Fiat justitia ruat cœlum! PETER CROSBY.

It will be observed that in the above Crosby denounces the members of the Tax-payers' Convention, who demanded his resignation, as "a mob of determined and heartless political banditti," and speaks of those who oppose him as Democrats, at the same time asserting that he is persecuted because he is a Republican. I have seen and conversed with the leaders of the tax-payers' meeting, and find them to be respectable business men of standing and influence. They are the fathers of families, the owners of large property in this county. Nowhere in the South have I seen men who profess so great loyalty to the United States Government, or who cherish kinder sentiments for the negro. Another fact in relation to the troubles here must not be overlooked. White men of all parties were opposed to Crosby, and a number of well-known white Republicans and ex-union officers were prominently engaged in the fight against the negroes.

MONDAY'S BATTLE.

On Sunday afternoon a number of planters and others rode into Vicksburg and informed the citizens that Crosby had issued the card printed above, and that he had dispatched agents into all parts of the county to arouse the negroes. Little attention was paid to this, however, the white citizens having no idea that the blacks intended to attack the city. During the evening, however, a farmer living some miles from town brought positive information that the blacks in his neighborhood were arming themselves with shot-guns and pistols, and that they intended to march into the city in the morning. A meeting of the white men was then hastily called, and preparations made to resist the threatened attack. Mounted men were sent out on the various roads leading to the city, and guards were mounted at the Court-house and other places. At a little after 8 o'clock on Monday morning a number of couriers reported that bodies of armed negroes were approaching the city in different directions. A general alarm was immediately sounded and most of the stores and other places of business were closed. Citizens came hurrying to the Court-house from all parts of the town, and in a few minutes some two hundred well-armed men were assembled. They were at once organized into companies, and a large number of them, under command of Col. Miller, an Ex-Confederate officer, marched to the Baldwin's Ferry road, at which point a large force of negroes were said to have collected. They had not proceeded far when they discovered the negroes, to the number of some 250, drawn up across the road, and armed with rusty shot-guns and old pistols. Col. Miller went forward alone, and asked a mulatto named Owens, who appeared to be in command of the negroes, why they had come into the city limits with arms in their hands. Owens replied that he had come in response to orders from Sheriff Crosby, and he refused to turn back without directions from him. The negroes, with the exception of Owens, were of the lowest class, and none of them appeared to know why they had come to the city. Many of them were without arms, but they all stood firmly in the road, declaring that they would not go back to their homes until Crosby told them to do so. Col. Miller said to them that they were violating the law, and warned them that if they did not retire from the city limits they would place themselves in great danger. Upon this Owens asked to be allowed to communicate with Crosby, and he was taken under guard to the Court-house, where the Ex-Sheriff was kept in custody by the whites. After a short interview with Crosby Owens returned and ordered the negroes to disperse. As they seemed reluctant to do this, Col. Miller directed his company to advance, and, as they were doing so, the negroes fired several shots upon them. The fire was returned at once, and the black men turned and fled. Owens, who is now in jail, tells me that as his men were running away the whites continued to fire upon them. This is denied by Col. Miller. Eight or ten negroes were killed in this engagement. While it was in progress, companies of black men were seen coming into the city from various directions, and detachments of whites were sent out to meet them. These encounters all resulted alike. Some foolish black man would fire his almost harmless shot-gun at the whites, and they armed, with the most approved rifles, would return the fire, killing and wounding several of their opponents. The negroes would then fire one scattering volley, and afterward break up, and throwing down their guns fly in every direction. I do not think there is any doubt that in one or two instances the whites fired at and killed numbers of them as they were retreating. On Monday afternoon large parties of white men came into the city to aid their friends if necessary, but on Tuesday, as the negroes did not appear, they returned to their homes. After Monday's battle Crosby, Owens, and a number of other negro leaders were placed in jail. They still remain there at their own request, fearing, as they state, that the friends of the men who were killed will mob them. I find that the negroes are now very bitter against the Ex-Sheriff, saying that he caused all the trouble and ordered them to the city, knowing that many of them would be killed. Many of the whites hold Gov. Ames responsible for the whole difficulty. They say that Crosby would never have ordered the negroes to come into the city unless he had been so advised by the Governor, and while they deeply deplore the killing of so many misguided negroes, they consider that, under the circumstances, they were justified in their course. The Governor has called an extra session of the Legislature to convene on Thursday next, and it is expected that he will ask for an appropriation sufficient to raise and equip a cavalry regiment. Should he do this, further disturbance will surely follow. It is also understood that Gov. Ames wishes to have Crosby restored to office. The people of Vicksburg will not submit to this unless they are forced to do so by the United States authorities. H. C.

WINTER NAVIGATION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.

QUEBEC, Dec. 16.—The Committee on Winter Navigation of the St. Lawrence River met last evening, Mr. Bellingham in the chair. The following persons were examined: Hon. Mr. Savage, for fifty years a resident of Cape Gaspe; Michael Guenard, a pilot of twenty-six years' experience; Thomas McConnell, a pilot of twenty-six years' experience; Charles Brown and Joseph Brown, pilots of twenty-two years' experience. They all agree that with properly constructed vessels there would be no difficulty in navigating the St. Lawrence during the Winter months.

CONGRESS.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION.

THE NATIONAL ASYLUM FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEERS—INCIDENTAL DEBATE ON THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE—THE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT BILL—AN ATTEMPT TO RAKE UP SUBJECTS FOR INVESTIGATIONS—MUTILATED CURRENCY REDEMPTION BY POSTMASTERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—One important amendment was made in the Appropriation bill to-day—in the paragraph providing for the Second Auditor's office. The paragraph provides for forty third-class clerks, seventy-nine second-class, and sixty first-class. On motion of Mr. Wheeler, of New-York, this was amended to read thirty-seven third-class clerks, seventy-three second class, and forty-five first class. Mr Wheeler said this was part of the extravagant and useless machinery imposed by the present methods of disbursing money to the asylum for disabled volunteers. He wanted to make a direct appropriation based upon estimates presented by the officers of the institution. During the past eight years over $750,000 had been expended by the Government in transferring its own money to its own institutions. Upon the passage of this amendment Mr. Wheeler moved to add a new paragraph to the bill, repealing so much of existing laws as require the money withheld from soldiers for desertion and other reasons to be paid over to the asylum, which was agreed to. This separates the asylum expenditures from this fund, which has been loosely managed. "I congratulate the committee," said Mr. Wheeler, "on thus saving the Treasury $100,000." A new section was also added appropriating to the asylum for the coming fiscal year $500,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

A motion to strike out $100,000 for official postage stamps for the Treasury Department gave rise to debate on the franking privilege. Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania congratulated himself upon the fact that he had not voted to abolish the franking privilege. He charged that the bill abolishing the frank was passed by fraud. Baskets of petitions were forwarded to Congress by 20,000 Postmasters under the edict of the Postmaster General. It was an additional fraud for the Postmaster General to say its abolition would save $5,000,000 annually. It has not saved $1,000,000. It has been used against the people. The Controller of the Currency used the official stamps of the Treasury Department to circulate among bankers and brokers speeches and documents that sustained his office and brought him fees. Mr. Maynard also argued in favor of restoring the frank. Mr. Garfield explained that to strike out the paragraph would have no other effect than to cripple the Treasury Department. The law directs the use of stamps, and they must be provided while that law remains. The paragraph was adopted.

PROGRESS OF THE BILL.

Twenty-seven pages of the bill were gone through with to-day, making forty-three pages in all which have been acted upon. Thirty-two pages remain, and it is barely possible the committee will finish to-morrow.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT.

The bill to establish a new government for the District of Columbia was discussed very briefly in the Senate to-day, and then laid aside till to-morrow. Its various features were explained at some length by Mr. Morrill, who argued that it was the duty of Congress to pass a measure of this character, as Congress alone was vested by the Constitution with exclusive control of the District of Columbia. The fact that it was set apart for the National capital excluded the idea of its being represented in Congress by a Delegate. He further contended that to organize a Territory here would be against the spirit of the Constitution as the creation of a Territory made an incipient State, and it was never intended that this District should be a State. He believed the substantial tax-paying people of this community were in favor of the bill. It was in the interest of honest government, and in his judgment designed to relieve the District from the oppression under which it had been struggling. There was no decided opposition to the bill, though Mr. Bayard made motion to postpone consideration till the 10th of January. He objected to the length of the bill, and thought the rate of taxation was too high. Mr. Thurman agreed with Mr. Bayard as to the excessive rate of taxation, and hoped the bill would go over that all might have an opportunity to examine it. It seems to be the impression that the bill will be disposed of by the Senate before the holidays, as the postponement of it will only antagonize it with the Appropriation and other important bills.

SECURITY OF LIFE ON STEAM VESSELS.

The House Steam-boat bill was taken up in the Senate to-day, and partly read. The bill makes a book of about ninety pages, and comes from the Committee on Commerce with several amendments, and its consideration, though very important, will be very tedious.

A DEMOCRATIC DRAG-NET.

Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, made an effort to-day to have passed the resolution which he introduced last week in relation to defaulters, but it was considered too much of a drag-net. Mr. Davis wanted to have the name of every officer owing the Government, the amounts due, the names of sureties, and information under five or six other heads, the preparation of which would cost much time and money. Messrs. Sherman and Conkling both declared their readiness to vote for any investigation where there might be reasonable suspicion of fraud, but they saw no necessity of passing such a resolution as this, which would involve many people whose integrity has never been doubted, and whose accounts were in process of adjustment. Mr. Conkling instanced the case of an Ex-Collector, who had been published as a defaulter to the amount of $64,000, and when his accounts were settled it was found the Government owed him $900.

REDEMPTION OF MUTILATED CURRENCY.

Mr. Boutwell submitted a resolution to-day instructing the Finance Committee to inquire into the expediency of providing for the redemption of mutilated United States currency by Postmasters throughout the country. It was referred to the Finance Committee, and it is said will be reported favorably.

A BOLD FRAUD ON THE COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT.

The Zugg Fort Claim fraud, in which Roderick R. Butler, of Tennessee, is implicated, was brought before the House to-day by a report from the Secretary of War. This claim amounts to $23,723. The claim was rejected by the Committee on Claims last Winter, and within ten days after the adjournment of Congress it was paid by the Commissary General on evidence which was abstracted from a similar but valid claim which had been already paid, and connected with this fraudulent claim which had been rejected by the committee. The Commissary General received several calls from Messrs. Fort, of Tennessee, and R. B. Butler. The General says he cannot recollect whether in the conversations it was stated to him that the claim had been before Congress. But he never for an instant supposed that a member of Congress would appear in behalf of the payment of a claim upon which there was an adverse report. The case is one which will require further investigation, and the facts thus far discovered indicate that Mr. Butler, of Tennessee, will need to make a thorough vindication of himself, or be expelled from the House.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

The Judiciary Committee to-day agreed to a Civil Rights bill, which is substantially the Senate bill of last session with the amendments indicated in the dispatch of last night. The mixed school section is stricken out, and a provision inserted in its place requiring equal school facilities for the children of both races. This compromise was voted for by Messrs. Butler, Poland, Tremain, and White of Alabama, and they will support it in the House. The other members who voted for the compromise in committee in order to allow the bill to be reported, but who will oppose the modification in the House and vote for the bill containing the provision for mixed schools, are Messrs. Ward of Chicago, Frye of Maine, Wilson of Indiana, and Cessna of Pennsylvania. The compromise is made at the instance of friends of the bill who have heretofore refused to yield the provision in regard to mixed schools, but who do so now in the conviction that the bill to-day agreed upon is the best they can obtain this Congress. Whether the bill will pass in any form is very doubtful, although its friends claim that it will certainly obtain a majority of both Houses.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE ARKANSAS GOVERNORSHIP CONTROVERSY.

Ex-Senator B. F. Rice to-day made a statement before the House Arkansas Committee in favor of Brooks, whom he claimed to be the legal Governor of that State. Judge McClure will to-morrow present the legal argument on the same side. Ex-Gov. Baxter and Judge Lowe will argue that Garland is the legal Governor.

A DOUBLE TRACK FREIGHT RAILWAY.

The House Committee on Railways and Canals have prepared a substitute for the bill providing for a double track freight railway from New-York to Chicago, St. Louis, and Council Bluffs. It requires the company to complete its road in three years, and carry freight at five mills per ton per mile for 750 miles and over, and at a shade higher prices for shorter distances; appoints a Government Commission to supervise expenditures in the construction and operation of the road, requiring it to reduce the rates whenever the net earnings exceed eight per cent. per annum upon the actual outlay of capital, and to prevent combinations from perverting the objects of the bill. The commission is required to cast a vote at all stockholders' meetings equal to the total shares represented. The company is to mortgage its property, now valued at $3,000,000, to the Government, with all that it may hereafter acquire, and to pay all interest as it matures, and also the principal, by means of a sinking fund, a default of which works a foreclosure of the mortgage, the property reverting to the Government, which is to guarantee interest at five per cent. on the bonds of the company at the rate of $30,000 per mile of the contemplated road, to be issued to the company as each twenty miles is completed. The value of the company's property, consisting of the equivalent of 225 miles of single-track grading and bridging ready for the iron, with rights of way, terminal, and other franchises purchased, is stated at $3,000,000, a sum equal to the interest upon the entire issue of bonds to be guaranteed for a single year, and will accumulate as the road is completed in double proportion of the value of the face of the bond to be issued, giving the Government, it is claimed by the projectors of the road, perfect security from the start, which will increase in the same proportion as the construction progresses. It is further claimed that while giving cheap transportation it will only require the loan of the Government credit, as it is said the calculations of railroad experts confirm the ability of such a road to carry at the prices named in the bill.

THE "LITTLE TARIFF BILL."

The California Congressional delegation united in a letter to the Tariff Bill Conference Committee, urging them to recommend the immediate enactment of the provision fixing the duty on still wine at forty cents a gallon, and $1 50 per case. The Conference Committee hold their first meeting to-morrow afternoon.

ISTHMUS CANAL ROUTES.

Commander Lull was before the House Committee on Appropriations to-day, advocating an appropriation for continuing the survey of the Isthmus routes for an inter-oceanic canal.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen in the Southern, Middle, and New-England States, and the lower lake region, with higher temperature, southerly winds, and rain, except in New-England. Rain and snow are reported from the upper lake region, where the temperature has risen, but is now falling, with north or west winds, and rising barometer. Decidedly cold and generally clear weather prevails in Minnesota. The temperature continues below freezing in New-England; it is above freezing in the canal regions. The rivers have fallen at St. Louis, Vicksburg, and Cincinnati, and risen at Pittsburg.

PROBABILITIES.

For the North-west clear or clearing and colder weather will prevail, with north or west winds and rising barometer.

For the lake region rain or snow, followed by colder and partly cloudy weather, south-west to north-west winds, and rising barometer.

For New-England and the Middle States, generally cloudy weather, with rain or snow, falling barometer, rising temperature, and southerly or westerly winds, with clearing weather in the southern portion of the Middle States during the day.

For the canal regions of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, the temperature will remain above freezing during the day, and fall decidedly during the night.

Cautionary signals continue at Chicago, Milwaukee, Grand Haven, Escanaba, Marquette, and Alpena, and are ordered for Port Huron, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Erie, and Buffalo.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as recorded at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	36	15	3:30 P. M.	50	34
6 A. M.	35	16	6 P. M.	46	32
9 A. M.	37	17	9 P. M.	42	32
12 M.	46	25	12 P. M.	34	33

Average temperature yesterday.......25½

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......40¾

THE LEASE OF THE FRANKLIN TELEGRAPH CONFIRMED.

BOSTON, Dec. 16.—By a vote of 5,170 shares to 27 against the stockholders of the Franklin Telegraph Company confirmed the late lease of the line to the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company. A large number of stockholders are opposed to the lease, and have petitioned for a Receiver.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SNOW-STORM IN LONDON—A HEAVY GALE ON THE COAST.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—A snow-storm set in here early this morning, and at this hour (12:30 P. M.) the ground is covered to the depth of six inches, rendering travel by vehicles and pedestrians difficult. It is still snowing.

A heavy gale is blowing on the coast of Great Britain to-day.

FRANCE.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL BILLS—FAILURE OF EFFORTS TO UNITE THE CENTRES.

PARIS, Dec. 16.—The Assembly Committee of Thirty met to-day, and considered the question of placing the constitutional bills on the orders of the day. A proposal from the Left Centre to give priority to M. Ventavon's bill was rejected. A motion was then made by the Right Centre to place the bill for the organization of a second chamber first, and it was adopted. These proceedings show that all efforts to unite the two Centres have failed.

GERMANY.

THE REICHSTAG ON ARRESTS OF ITS MEMBERS—THE COMMISSION TO THE UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL.

BERLIN, Dec. 16.—The Reichstag to-day adopted a resolution declaring that, in order to uphold its dignity, an amendment of the Constitution is necessary to prevent the arrest of a member during session.

The German Commission to the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia has been appointed. Dr. Jacobi, Director of the Section of Commerce and Industry in the Ministry of Commerce, is President of the commission, whose head-quarters will be in Berlin.

THE COUNT VON ARNIM CASE.

BERLIN, Dec. 16.—If Count Von Arnim should be found guilty he will appeal to the Kammergericht, the Brandenburg Court of Appeals.

It is already hinted that if he is convicted he will be pardoned at Prince Bismarck's request.

SPAIN.

THE STORM IN THE BAY OF BISCAY UNABATED—SEVENTY PERSONS MISSING FROM SANTANDER.

LONDON, Dec. 17—5:30 A. M.—A special dispatch from Santander to the *Times* says the storm which has been raging in the Bay of Biscay, several days, continues unabated.

Many boats and over seventy persons are missing from that port. No foreign mails have been received there for eight days.

CHINA.

BURNING OF AN AMERICAN SHIP AT SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 16.—The American ship Horatio, Capt. Hardy, which arrived here on 2d inst. from New-York, has been destroyed by fire.

CUBA.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S MESSAGE—COMMENTS OF THE HAVANA PRESS.

HAVANA, Dec. 16.—The Message of President Grant is generally discussed without excitement by the people, who do not attach much importance to the allusions to Spain and Cuba. The authorities give no sign of their opinion, but the journals have long editorials which, while they are not considered to reflect the sentiments of the people in general, may suit the views of the parties they respectively represent.

The *Voz de Cuba* says the silence observed on Spanish affairs by the German Emperor in his speech to the Reichstag is amply compensated for in President Grant's Message. It is a noticeable coincidence that while the United States aspires to supremacy in America, and Germany to supremacy in Europe, both are anxious to meddle with the internal affairs of Spain. Aside from the desire of these nations to have peace in Spain, her affairs cannot interest them so much as ourselves, and we must view their efforts with suspicion. Russia imposed silence on Germany; we do not know who will make Grant silent. As for the insurrection here, on the strength and duration of which the President lays stress, it is less powerful now than it was at the beginning, and its endurance fails to give it any significance. We doubt if any power will interfere in Spanish affairs, at least in Cuba; but should they attempt intervention we are prepared to repel it.

The *Diario de la Marina*, in an article, moderate in tone, says there is nothing in the Message to cause alarm to the most timid. The present condition of affairs is not to be compared with that of last year. There has been some excitement in the gold market over reports about the Message, to which we attribute the rise of eight per cent. in the premium.

Referring to the military situation, the *Diario* declares that affairs have improved in the Eastern Department, while they show no change since the Autumn of 1873 in the Central Department, owing to continuous rains and the many thousands of sick in the army. As for the rebels, only about a dozen of their original leaders remain; the others are dead or have left the island. Their army numbers from 5,000 to 6,000 men, the larger majority of whom are negroes and Chinamen. The leaders hold out for the sake of the power they enjoy, regarding it as compensation for their troubles. The negroes refuse to surrender because they mistakenly believe that they will be reduced to their former condition of slavery if they give up.

The *Diario* concludes that foreign nations can, but will not, interfere in the internal affairs of the island. If the duration of a war is a good reason for intervention, then the foreign powers ought to have interfered in the United States to stop the war with the Indians, which has lasted much longer than ours, and is not yet ended.

THE TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ERIE, Penn., Dec. 16.—Col. John M. Thompson, a prominent politician of Butler County, has been nominated by the Republicans of the Twenty-third Congressional District, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. Ebenezer McJunkin. The election occurs on the 22d inst.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT IN THIS STATE.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 16.—A meeting of representative temperance men from all sections of the State was held in this city to-day, to compare views respecting the prospects of the party and the course to be pursued in the Spring elections. A large number of communications from prominent friends of the cause were read, which, with remarks of those present, indicated greater unanimity of feeling than has heretofore prevailed, and increased determination to carry this question into every election, whether local or general. It was unanimously resolved to urge the calling of county conventions throughout the State, to be held simultaneously, on the third Wednesday in January next, at the respective county seats, to perfect organization and arrange for the nomination and support at the Spring elections of complete tickets in every town.

MARINE DISASTERS.

LOSS OF A SCHOONER WITH ALL ON BOARD.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 16.—The schooner sunk on Monday night, in the west passage of Narragansett Bay is probably the Robert Pettis, from Virginia, of and for Providence, 75 tons, with oysters. It is known that she entered the Bay Monday evening, and was doubtless capsized in the squall, and all hands perished, viz.: Capt. Sidney Ellis, of Harwick, who leaves a wife and six children; James R. Ellis, of Harwick, who leaves a family; Henry C. Hardner, of West Harwick; Ezra Smith, cook, who leaves a family, and George Andrews, of Harwick Centre, a seaman, who also leaves a family.

The schooner has been examined by a diver, who fully confirms it to be the Robert Pettis. She lies in seventy feet of water, with mainsail set, foresail furled, and hatches battened down. There is no news of the crew.

WRECK OF THE SCHOONER J. W. RUMSEY.

EASTPORT, Me., Dec. 16.—The schooner J. W. Rumsey, laden with coal from Glace Bay, for Pembroke, put into Louisburg in a leaking condition, and there discharged her cargo, and afterward went ashore on Petet Manan Point. She is a total wreck. The crew were saved.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The large mill on Warehouse Point, Hartford, Conn., occupied by the Leonard Silk Company and the Chapin & Barber Silk Company, was totally destroyed by fire last evening. The mill and its ells and outbuilding covered about two acres, and about 200 hands were employed in it. It was formerly occupied by the East Winsor Woolen Company. The machinery was valuable, and the loss was total, and probably over $500,000. It is believed that the fire was the work of an incendiary. The gas-works of the factory supplied the village also, and the fire left the inhabitants in darkness. A steam fire-engine went up from Hartford by a special train, as it was feared the fire would spread. The loss is a severe one to the village as well as the owners of the mill.

Later.—The loss is less than at first reported, and is now stated at $200,000. Insurance $85,000, in the following companies: Leonard Silk Company in Atlas, of Hartford; Citizens', of New-York; Citizens', of Missouri; Equitable, of Nashville; Fame, of Pennsylvania; Globe, of Chicago; Hoffman, of New-York; Home, of California; Lamar, of New-York; Lancashire, National, North-western, Security, Standard, Oswego and Onondaga, and Norwalk, $2,500 each. J. H. Simonds, in Allemania, of Pennsylvania, $2,500; Atlanta of New-York, $3,750; Arctic of New-York, $2,500; Black River, $2,500; Commercial Union, $5,000, Fire Associatiyn, $5,500: Firemen's Fund, $3,750; Manhattan, $5,000. Chapin D. Barber, insured for $10,000, divided between the Ætna, Hartford, and National of Hartford.

A fire on Main street, Bangor, Me., on Tuesday night destroyed nine stores and the Harriman House. The total loss is estimated at $70,000. The sufferers are as follows: H. Golden, loss, $5,000, no insurance; J. W. Golding & Co., loss, $10,000; Dudley & Co, loss, $5,000, insured for $2,000; Sweet & Emery, loss, $8,000, insured for $2,500; McGintz & McCann, loss, $2,000; C. L. Dakin, stock largely saved; M. L. Walker, loss, $5,000, insured for $2,000. The loss to the proprietor of the Harriman House cannot fall short of $10,000, upon which there was small insurance.

Dispatches from Forest City, Ark., state that all the town south of the railroad was burned yesterday. The fire destroyed the Court-house, with a large portion of the records; Gurley's billiard hall, the store of Isard & Prewett, and Pope Brothers' building, in which were the telegraph and *Times* newspaper offices, Dyar's drug store, M. Isaacs' store, Gray & Shire's drug store, and Sorey & Co.'s grocery store. Total loss, $30,000; partly insured.

Two brick stores were burned at Farmington, Me., yesterday morning, with the stock of A. J. Gerry, hardware, and T. B. Adams, furniture. The loss on the buildings is $6,000, and on stock from $4,000 to $5,000; insurance small.

The losses by the Plympton and Wareham streets, (Boston,) fire are now aggregated at $590,000. The amount of insurance as far as known is $141,600. The losses by the Charlestown, Mass., fire aggregate $145,000. The amount of insurance is $60,000.

Further investigation shows that not exceeding 2,200 bales of cotton were burned in the fire at Charleston, S. C., on Tuesday. The entire loss of the London, Liverpool, and Globe Insurance Company will not exceed $25,000.

A fire occurred in Danville, Va., on Tuesday night, causing damage to the extent of $20,000, and destroying the establishments of E. F. Acrie and Hancock & Place, which were insured for $12,000.

The St. Charles Starch Factory, at St. Charles, Mo., was burned on Tuesday, including considerable corn and manufactured starch. The loss was $25,000 and the insurance $10,000.

The shoe factory owned by James L. Tibbetts, near Saco, Me., was destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is $6,000. No insurance.

LOCAL FIRES.

At 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the basement of No. 50 West Fourth street, occupied by Thomas Reynolds, clock-maker, caused by a servant dropping a burning match upon some clothing. Damage, $25.

At 4:40 yesterday morning a fire occurred in the liquor store of August Bente, on the first floor of No. 148 Greenwich street. Damage, $50.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

An unknown schooner is ashore on Chincoteague Shoals, Virginia.

The National Bank of Oakland, Ill., has been authorized to commence business.

The new civil service rules for the Boston Custom-house were put into operation yesterday.

The United States steamer Wachusett, from Norfolk, for Boston, arrived at Newport yesterday morning.

About four inches of snow fell at Omaha, Neb., on Tuesday night. The storm extended west as far as the North Platte.

It is announced, by authority of Mr. Justice Swayne, of the United States Supreme Court, that he does not at present intend to retire from the Bench.

The Freshman Algebra prize at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., has been awarded to John Williams, of Pontiac, N. J. The college closed yesterday for the holiday vacation.

Gov. Hartranft has signed the warrant for the execution of Samuel Beighley, in Westmoreland County, Penn., on the 20th of January next, for the murder of Joseph Kerr.

The Coroner's jury in the case of Mrs. Peter Ballantyne, of Springfield, Mass., who died Saturday after declaring that her husband had poisoned her, have returned a verdict that death was the result of natural causes.

ALLEGED FRAUDS IN CONNECTION WITH THE CHARLESTOWN NAVY YARD.

BOSTON, Dec. 16.—This afternoon's *Herald* says: "It has been rumored of late that frauds of considerable magnitude have been perpetrated at the Charlestown Navy Yard, but the names of the parties implicated have been kept from the public. There has been, and still is, a great deal of talk concerning the purchase of lumber for the yard, and the official concerned in the transaction has been suspended, and an investigation has been made by a Board of Examination, but the result of this inquiry is kept a profound secret. An investigation is soon to be made at Washington into the affairs at this station, and possibly the truth will be reached.

THE DEAD BURGLARS.

INQUEST ON THE BODIES OF THE CHARLIE ROSS KIDNAPPERS.

TESTIMONY OF THE FOUR MEN WHO KILLED THEM—DETAILS OF THE BATTLE IN THE DARKNESS AND RAIN—A DESPERATE CONFLICT—IDENTIFICATION OF THE WEAPONS—THE INVESTIGATION TO BE CONTINUED TO-DAY—MOVEMENTS OF THE DETECTIVES IN THE SEARCH FOR THE LOST BOY.

The public interest is still keenly awake as to all the doings, incidents, and developments concerning the tragic fight in which the burglars Mosher and Douglass lost their lives on Monday morning at Bay Ridge, and especially so with regard to the movements of the Police in the effort to discover the abducted child, Charlie Ross. Thus far the detective force has failed to find him, though they have by no means abandoned the search, and it is believed they are engaged in following up more than one probable clue to his whereabouts. Superintendent Walling has had an interview with Mrs. Mosher, and while expressing her reprehension of her late husband's action in stealing the boy, she has also promised to afford whatever assistance or information she may be able in effecting his recovery. In company with a couple of friends she yesterday visited the Brooklyn Morgue and viewed the remains of her unfortunate husband, manifesting great emotion on the occasion, and indicating a desire for the possession of the body so as to give it decent interment. Coroner Jones, of Brooklyn, began the inquest into the circumstances attending the killing of the burglars, and took the testimony of the Van Brunts, father and son, and of the two men, Herman Frank and George Scott, who participated with them in the conflict with the two desperadoes. The professional testimony of Dr. Sheppard as to the wounds found on the bodies and their effect was also submitted, and the investigation will be resumed, and, in all probability, concluded to-day. Subjoined will be found detailed reports of all the new features of this extraordinary case.

CHARLIE ROSS.

THE POLICE STILL TRYING TO FIND THE MISSING BOY—EFFORTS OF SUPERINTENDENT WALLING AND DETECTIVE SILLECK.

The efforts made by Superintendent Walling and his officers to discover the whereabouts of the kidnapped boy, Charles Brewster Ross, were not attended with any success yesterday. On Tuesday night the Superintendent requested Mrs. Mosher, wife of "Bill" Mosher, to call at his residence, No. 311 East Nineteenth street. Mrs. Mosher did so, and spoke freely to the Superintendent regarding the case. Since Superintendent Walling discovered that Mosher and Douglass were the abductors of Charlie Ross, Mrs. Mosher has been under the surveillance, night and day, of some one of Superintendent Walling's detectives. She never communicated with her husband, and from the constant watch kept on her, not the slightest clue was obtained regarding the whereabouts of her husband, Douglass, or the stolen boy. The conference with the Superintendent, on Wednesday night, confirmed the opinions previously entertained by that official, that Mrs. Mosher did not know the whereabouts of Charlie Ross, and was not taken into the confidence of her husband to that extent. She accounted for her remaining in the house in Monroe street, above Second street, Philadelphia, by stating that she daily expected to be confined, and that her last child, which she had with her, was born in the Monroe street house on the 19th of July last. Mrs. Mosher not only blamed her unfortunate husband for abducting Charlie Ross, but willingly offered to assist the Superintendent in every way in her power to recover the stolen boy. During the time that Mrs. Mosher was in consultation with Superintendent Walling, an erratic representative of a morning journal called at the Superintendent's house and asked to see Mr. Walling. He informed the Superintendent that he had received positive information that Charlie Ross was concealed in the Superintendent's house, and that he wanted to be satisfied on the point. This was adopting the Superintendent's tactics with a vengeance. Superintendent Walling enjoyed the joke, and laughed heartily. He finally assured the enterprising journalist that there was no necessity for "turning over" his house, as the boy was not there. Just at this moment the acute ear of the Superintendent discerned the fact that Mrs. Mosher's baby was about beginning to cry in an adjoining room, and rapidly bowed the reporter out of the house. "Ah," said the Superintendent, yesterday, with a sigh of relief, "if he ever heard Mrs. Mosher's baby cry I was gone. He'd have sworn Charlie Ross was in my back parlor."

From the information received from Mrs. Mosher on Tuesday evening, Superintendent Walling ordered Detective Silleck to go to a city some distance from here and search a suspected house. Detective Silleck left this City late on Tuesday night, and yesterday telegraphed the Superintendent from the city alluded to:

"Nothing here. Will come back by next train.
SILLECK."

Detective Silleck, yesterday afternoon, returned and reported to the Superintendent in reference to the result of his expedition. Superintendent Walling will not make public at present the name of the person Silleck followed, or the city to which he went, as he intends to have the matter more fully investigated.

Some days ago the Superintendent received information from citizens residing in Westport, Conn., that an old man and woman living alone on a small island in the Sound, a few miles from Westport, refused to allow any one to go on the island, and that they were suspected of being the custodians of Charlie Ross. The Superintendent on Tuesday sent Officers Doyle and Lawler, formerly of the River Police, to search the island. They returned yesterday afternoon, and reported that, having procured assistance from the Connecticut officials, they searched the island and house thoroughly, but could not find anything suspicious. They also reported that when engaged looking for Mosher and Douglass in a steam-launch a month ago they visited and searched the same island.

The question of offering a reward and immunity from punishment to any person producing the stolen boy having been agitated, Superintendent Walling said that it should be first ascertained in what State the boy was held, and then let the authorities of that State issue the proclamation of reward and immunity, otherwise the authorities of this State might issue the reward and the boy be "turned up" in Philadelphia, and the party having the boy be prosecuted by the Pennsylvania authorities. Yesterday afternoon the Superintendent issued further instructions to all the detectives engaged on the case, and informed a TIMES reporter that he by no means despaired of success in his search for Charlie Ross.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE INQUEST.

TESTIMONY OF THE MEN WHO KILLED MOSHER AND DOUGLASS—DEPOSITION OF THE ELDER VAN BRUNT—EVIDENCE OF ALBERT VAN BRUNT, HERMANN FRANK, GEORGE SCOTT, AND DR. SHEPPARD—THE WEAPONS AND THE WOUNDS.

The inquest on the bodies of William Mosher and John Douglass, the burglars killed by the Van Brunt family at Bay Ridge, on Monday morning last, was begun yesterday morning, before Coroner Jones and the jury named in yesterday's TIMES, at the Kings County Court-house, Brooklyn. The Coroners' office, where it was at first determined to hold the proceedings, was so crowded that the jurymen and witnesses were unable to find standing-room. On the arrival of Coroner Jones, shortly after 11 o'clock, he procured the use of the more commodious chamber of the Board of Supervisors, and thither he and his jury and the spectators and reporters proceeded in a regular scrub-race. This large apartment comfortably accommodated the jury, witnesses, and reporters, but the general spectators had to stand up for lack of space. When the jury were seated and order was obtained, and Alderman Elect Bergen had taken his seat near the witness-chair to watch the case as counsel on behalf of the Van Brunt family, the Coroner rose and said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: I propose to commence the inquest in reference to the death of the two men whose bodies you have just viewed, and I trust the jury will investigate this case just the same as they would that of any other person. We only know that there are two persons dead. We have seen evidences on their bodies as to what caused their death, and that their death was a violent one. We want to know in what manner, when, where, and by whom those bodies came to their death. I trust the jury will banish from their minds whatever they may have heard or read in this regard, so that they can render a verdict upon the evidence only. I propose to commence as near as we can at the beginning. I proposed at first that Judge Van Brunt, the owner of the house attacked, should be placed on the stand, but he is detained on the bench in New-York, and may arrive before we get through. I will now call the first witness, Mr. Van Brunt, Jr., and then the next, and so on in order. I will state to the jury that Mr. Van Brunt, Sr., is an invalid, and will not be able to be present. I have a note from his physician stating that he has been confined to his room for the past two weeks with inflammation of the bowels, and he is not able to be present at the inquest to-day. I have a note from Justice Church stating that he went to the house of Mr. Holmes Van Brunt and took his deposition. Justice Church has forwarded Mr. Van Brunt's entire statement, which I will now read to the jury.

MR. VAN BRUNT'S DEPOSITION.

The Coroner then read the following deposition of Mr. J. Holmes Van Brunt: I reside at Bay Ridge; on Monday morning, 14th inst., I heard the ringing of the alarm bell in my house which is connected with that of my brother, Judge Van Brunt, adjoining my house; I immediately told my daughter to get up and call my son Albert, and to tell him the alarm was ringing from the other house; he soon dressed himself and came down stairs and I told him there must be a blind or door open at the other house, and he had better go over and see; he said he would wake up William Scott, (the hired man of my brother,) who lives in one of the houses in the rear. He went out with a lantern, but soon returned, and said there was a light in the other house, and asked me to get the guns. I gave him two guns, a double and a single barrel, and he went down stairs with them. He returned hastily and asked for another gun, saying there were two or three burglars, and I had better dress myself and come over. He then started for Scott's house to get his gun. When he returned we all squatted on the grass about twenty feet from the cellar door. Then I gave directions to all of them what to do. I told Albert and Frank to go around to the front of the house, and not to leave it upon any consideration. At this time lights could be seen moving through the house. We watched for them to come out over half an hour. It was raining and I was getting cold, it being the first time I had been out of bed for about two weeks. The burglars came through the dining-room and into the pantry. I went up to the window and could see them within two feet of me very plainly. The elder man had something in his hands, the other carried a light. I told Scott that if we waited much longer I would be good for nothing. I told them to go up and unlock the kitchen door, so as to start them. He made a noise at the door, and the light inside went out. Scott took up a position behind me to my right. Three minutes after I heard steps coming up the cellar stairs. I could not see anybody it was so dark, and could only judge by hearing the steps. I called out, "Stand!" and I had the word scarcely out of my mouth when two pistol shots were fired at us, the blaze of one apparently about two feet from the other. I had my gun at my shoulder all the time, but could not see to aim until the flashing of the pistols. I then pulled and lowered the gun, and I think I must have struck a man, as he cried out. Scott fired then, but I think he missed. The inside one appeared to stumble on the cellar-door, and was groaning. Then both ran together, and I fired at them, as they were in range. I called out, "They are coming, give it to them." They were going toward the front of the house, and I remained where I was. Then right away I heard reports of guns and pistols in very rapid succession, and heard Albert repeatedly call out "stop." There were thirteen shots fired in all, I think, within a minute. Of these, four were fired by the burglars, and nine by our party. When the firing ceased, I ran around. Frank was standing by Douglass. I said, "Look out for them; he has a pistol." I told Frank to see if he could find the pistol. He said, "Yes, here is one," and he handed it to me. Then I ran to the other man, where Albert was standing over him with a pistol, and cautioned him to look out, as he might be "playing 'possum." By that time Scott had come from his house with a lantern. I saw something under Mosher's side, and pointed it out to Scott, who stooped and took up a pistol. Then I went back to the other man, (Douglass,) and when I got there Frank said, "Let me go see that other man," and I watched Douglass. Douglass said something about Charlie Ross. I told him he was dying, and if he had anything to say he had better say it, and tell the truth. I asked him where he was from, and he replied, "From New-York." I asked how he got there. He said it was by a sloop. Just then my servant girl came and looked into his face. He made a remark to her that he had been a very bad man. By that time some of the neighbors came and I returned to the house, where I have remained ever since. When I was looking in through the window at the two men I could have shot them very easily, but I did not want to do that. I wanted to have them come out and surrender. As they did not do so, and seemed so desperate, I found myself compelled to fire for self-preservation. From the forms of the two men, I judged at the time that it was Douglass that I had struck, and I learned afterwards that Douglass had received a shot in the stomach. The firing was commenced by the burglars, as already stated.

THE WOUNDS AND THEIR EFFECT.

I shall now, said the Coroner, read the following statement by Dr. Shepard, who has made a post-mortem examination of the bodies. The following is the statement of Dr. Shepard:

A. W. Shepard, M. D., sworn, says: I am a regular practicing physician and surgeon. I made a post mortem examination of the body of a man, said to be Mosher, at the Morgue, Dec. 15, 1874. Drs. Simms, Colton, Field, and Stone were present. Found a small shot imbedded in the skull beneath the scalp on the back of the head; a bullet hole penetrating the cavity of the chest from behind, about three inches to the left of the first dorsal vertabra, passing between the ribs through a portion of the left lung, through the pericardium, perforating both the pulmonary artery and the aorta, just as those vessels had left the heart, and escaping from the cavity of the chest through the intercostal space between the sixth and seventh ribs, lodged in the tissue beneath the skin on anterior surface of chest. In my opinion death resulted from hemorrhage into the pericardial sac, caused by the bullet wound. On same day I made examination of the body of a man said to be named Douglass; found a large coil of intestines protruding from a circular opening about an inch and a half in diameter, in the abdominal walls a little to the right of the umbilicus; large numbers of small shot had passed into the abdomen through this opening and the surrounding surface; numbers of small shot, evidently fired from a greater distance than that which entered the abdomen, were found imbedded in the skin of the front and left side of the left leg. In my opinion death resulted from the shock caused by the gun-shot wounds in the abdomen.

ALBERT VAN BRUNT'S TESTIMONY.

The first witness called to the stand was Albert Van Brunt, a fair-complexioned young man of about twenty-seven years of age, with bald head and side whiskers growing into a full beard. He testified as follows:

Q.—Where do you live? A.—In Long Island, at Bay Ridge.

Q.—Will you detail to the jury what took place at this scene on Monday morning in which you took part? A.—Monday morning, about 2 o'clock, my sister called me up and told me the alarm had sounded, and something was the matter. I dressed myself, and started out of the room to go down stairs. I went out in the hall, and found I forgot my hat, and rushed back after it. I then picked up a small revolver that lay on the mantel-piece; went down stairs to get a lamp; went over to Scott's house and halloed to William that there was something over at the Judge's house, and to bring the key. We both went down to the Judge's house, about 300 yards from Scott's. We went to the window near the butler's pantry, by the back stoop, and, as Scott raised up the window his lantern shone on the cellar-door, and "Here's the cellar open," he says. I said, "I guess you left it open last night." He said, "No, I didn't; I locked it and took the key home with me." Just then I saw a light moving up the back stairway in the house. Says I, "Look there!" Scott put his lantern under his coat and smothered the light. He caught me by the leg of the pants and pulled me back. He said, "Go home and get the guns." I gave Scott my pistol and he put his lantern behind the ice-house. I went over and called Hermann Frank up, and told father there was some one in the Judge's house. He gave me a double and a single barreled gun. I gave Frank the single-barreled gun, and took him with me to where Scott was. I gave Scott the double-barreled gun that I had, and Scott handed me my revolver back, and said, "Go over and call your father." I said, "He is sick; 'twon't do for him to come out." He said, "We must have him." I went over and called father. He said he didn't think it would do for him to go out on the damp ground. I told him it would be but a minute, and asked him to come out. So he dressed himself and handed me his double-barreled gun. He told me to take him to where Scott and Frank were. I handed him my double-barreled gun and went up to Scott's house after Scott's gun, and when I came back to where father was he told me and Hermann Frank to go to the front of the house at the front gate. He and Scott stayed at the rear of the house. Father told us not to run under any consideration. We waited there about a half an hour. All this time we saw the lights going up and down through the house. We heard some one knocking against the door. About three or four minutes after we heard two small reports. I says to Hermann Frank, "What does that mean?" I had not the words fairly out of my mouth before I heard three louder reports, one right after the other.

Coroner—What kind of reports? A.—Two small reports like a pistol, and three louder, like gun shots. Then my father says, "There they come; give it to 'em!" Then I heard some noise coming toward me. I could see nothing. I said, "Stand!" Then I saw the outline of a man coming toward me—what I took to be a man. Then I said, "Stand!" again, and fired. By the flash I saw another man coming toward me. Said I: "Frank, give it to him!" He and I shot both together at that man. After this shot the second man staggered against the fence. Said I: "Frank, hold him." With that there came a bullet right past my head from behind. I turned round and got another flash in my face; the powder touched me in the face; the flash lit up the man so I could see him distinctly, only about two feet off, and I took my gun, and as I did that he put the pistol right up within a foot of my face. I hit him on the arm with the gun, and his arm fell. The gun broke in two halves. He said: "You — — — —." As soon as I hit him with the gun on the arm I dropped the gun, put my hand in my pocket and drew out my revolver. I fired as quick as I could raise it. The man started to run. I told him to stop, and went after him; right behind him. I got right up behind him, told him to stop again, and then fired. That was the second time I fired my pistol. After I fired the second time, I says to him, "Here, stop!" Then I fired a third time. Just after I fired Scott met him from the other way, and says he, "I'll give him one." Then the man says, "I give up," and he just turned round and fell on his back, and never said a word afterward. It was the younger man who staggered against the fence first. [Here Hermann Frank astonished the court by uttering some guttural sound as if he intended to break in upon the conversation, and retired again, blushing at the thought of the sensation he was about to create.] And the elder man was the one who said, "I give up."

Coroner—Describe how they came toward you. Was it from the east, or south, or how? A.—When they came out they came out of the east side of the house and went round toward the south side. Father said to Hermann Frank: "Look out for that man; he's got a pistol."

Q.—Which one was this? A.—The younger man. Then Frank said, "Here it is," and handed it to my father. Father came over where I was standing by the older man. I told father to stand back, he might be "playing 'possum." In the mean time Scott ran after a light. When he came with the light the man appeared to be dead.

Q.—Which man? A.—The older man. When the light came Scott said, "Look at that," and picked up a revolver lying by the old man's side. By that time the two Messrs. Bergen got there.

Q.—How far apart did the bodies lie? A.—About half the length of this room. [Some fifty feet.—REP.] We (Theodore V. Bergen and I) went after the Coroner. He said he could act only on bodies along the shore. I stopped and got a constable on the way back, and the doctor came there shortly after I got home. I stood by Douglass after I came back from the Coroner and before I went for the doctor and constable, and heard Douglass say, "I want a drink of water," and some one gave it to him. I could not say who it was. I heard him say something about Charlie Ross.

Q.—You can't give me the words? A.—No; it was said in an undertone.

Q.—Who did he say this to? A.—To nobody in particular. George Bergen said he had it written all down, and I went right away after the constable.

Q.—This house was your uncle's, Judge Van Brunt? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did your uncle place this house in charge of your father's family? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was your uncle's house unoccupied? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did those persons break into the house, or go in the open doorway? A.—They broke the lock from the outside, and pried open doors inside.

Q.—Do you know whether your uncle sent those two men to that house or not? A.—He did not.

Q.—Do you know that of your own knowledge? A.—Oh, no, I don't.

Q.—As far as your knowledge goes, do you know whether your uncle sent them there? A.—As far as my knowledge goes, he did not.

Q.—Your house and vicinity has been subject to visits from burglars? A.—Yes, Sir; but not very lately; last year or the year before it was.

Q.—You find it necessary for your own protection to keep firearms about the premises? A.—Yes, Sir.

Coroner—Gentlemen, have you any questions to ask?

A Juryman—I would like to ask who fired the last shot. How many shots did you fire? A.—Three.

Q.—How many at that one man? A.—I fired three with the pistol and one with the gun. One of the men, the older, fired at me before I fired at all. Nobody in our party had a pistol but me. There was no buckshot. It was "No. 4" shot. Three guns were used and one pistol.

Coroner—Do you recognize that pistol? [A small revolver was shown the witness.] A.—That is the pistol they got with the older man.

Coroner—Do you recognize this? A.—That is the one which was found with the other man; the smaller pistol was Mosher's. [The larger pistol, Douglass' had five bullets discharged—the other only two.]

Q.—You were present when these pistols were taken from them? A.—Yes, Sir, I was.

Q.—You recognize that knife? [A short knife like a shoemaker's.] A.—That knife was in Mosher's pocket.

Q.—And that candle? A.—I would not know that candle; there was a candle taken from Mosher, but I would not swear that is it. [The knife, piece of caustic, and bottle of powder, also some letters and money and other articles identified, with a bullet taken from the body of one of the burglars, were passed around among the jurymen.]

Q.—Do you recognize this pistol? A.—That is mine. [One of those little four-barreled pistols with no separate chambers. The witness looked at the barrels and said:] I was under the impression that I had fired three shots, but I find that only two of these barrels are empty.

Nobody having any more questions to ask, the witness read over and signed his testimony. Dr. Shepard appeared here, swore to and signed his statement regarding the post-mortem examination, and identified the bullet extracted from one of the bodies above mentioned.

WILLIAM SCOTT'S TESTIMONY.

The next witness called was William Scott, an Irishman of about fifty-seven years of age.

Q.—Where do you live, Mr. Scott? A.—I live at Bay Ridge, Sir.

Q.—What is your business? A.—A gardener.

Q.—Whom do you work for? A.—Judge Charles Van Brunt.

Q.—Do you stop at the house that was attacked? A.—I reside in the barn on the premises, a little way from the house.

Q.—Tell the jury what condition the house was in on Saturday afternoon. A.—It was all right. I locked all the doors as I came out, and all the windows, and everything was correct before I left.

Q.—Did the cellar door have a lock on it from the outside? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you lock it? A.—Yes, Sir. I was in the cellar on Sunday night, too, and I remember locking that padlock.

Q.—How was the door leading from the cellar up stairs? A.—That door was all tight shut up and securely locked, Sir.

Q.—How long have you been in the Judge's employ? A.—Five years, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever, during that time, know the Judge to send strangers to the house for anything? A.—No, Sir, never.

Q.—Now, Mr. Scott, just state to the jury all you know further about this affair. A.—On Monday morning about 2 o'clock Albert Van Brunt knocked at my door. I looked out of the window. He told me that the alarm-bell was ringing, and asked me to come down and get the key. Well, when I opened the door I came out, and he gave me his lamp. We were walking down to the Judge's house. I got a glimpse at the cellar-door, which was half open, and Albert says, "Look up," and there was a light in a window of the house—the window on the second floor. Then I put my lamp under my coat, and I told Albert to go over and fetch Herman, Frank, and the guns from the other house. Then he came back with Frank and the guns, and said his father couldn't come. I said, "He must come," and sent him back again. He returned with his father, and I sent him up to my house for my gun. Then we were all four together, and Mr. Holmes Van Brunt sent Albert and Frank to the front of the house, and he and I stood at the rear. Mr. Van Brunt saw a light in the dining-room. He looked in and came back to me, saying, "There's two of them." Then we waited by the cellar door, and in a few minutes he said, "We will wait no longer; let us go and start them out." I went to the kitchen door and struck it two or three times, and then the light in the house went out. I then heard the footfalls coming down stairs, and told Mr. Van Brunt they were coming. Then we saw a light pass the dining-room going down stairs to the cellar. Then I said to Mr. Van Brunt, "They are coming, both close together," and he said to them, "Halt," or "stop." On this two pistol shots were fired from the cellar entrance toward the voice. Then we fired in return, Mr. Van Brunt and me. Then those men ran away toward the front or south side of the house. Mr. Van Brunt ran after them, and I ran round the other way. I met the elder of the two men and he said, "I'll give up," and he fell down. That is all that I saw.

Q.—Where did you find the younger? A.—By the fence, lying close, on the south side of the house.

Q.—How far is that fence from the house? A.—Ten or fifteen paces, I guess.

Q.—Who was there with him? A.—Frank—when I came with the light. I passed by the elder man, but he was dead. All he said was, "I give up."

Q.—What did you hear the younger man say? A.—Well, we asked for his name, and the other one's name. His name, he said, was Douglass, and his companion's name was Mosher; I don't remember whether he said—(a vile epithet.)

Here the Coroner took a chew of tobacco and asked witness if he heard anything said about Charlie Ross.

Witness—I heard him say that the Ross boy would go right straight home. He did not know where the child was. We asked him where he lived, and he said, "No place." We asked him where the elder one lived. He said, "In the City." I asked him the [illegible] and street. He said he didn't know. He said, "Send the boat home to Mosher's wife." That's all he said to me. Did'nt say where. All that I heard from this man was written down by George Bergan.

A Juryman—What sort were the cellar doors? A.—They were outside sloping doors.

Q.—How many shots did you fire? A.—Only one.

Q.—Who at? A.—I could not tell at which one; it was at one of the two.

TESTIMONY OF HERMAN FRANK.

Herman Frank was the next witness. In answer to the Coroner he said: I live at Bay Ridge with Mr. Holmes Van Brunt. About 2 o'clock Mr. Albert Van Brunt came up stairs and woke me, and said there was somebody in the other house. I got up as quick as I could, and went to the house of Mr. Holmes Van Brunt. Mr. Albert Van Brunt came out and gave me one gun, and then we went to the Judge's house. [The remainder of witness's testimony was simply corroborative of that of the previous evidence, until he came to the conversation of the dying burglar, when Frank said:] I heard him say that he and the other man stole a child named Charlie Ross from Philadelphia. I asked him where the child was. He said he did not know, but the other man did. He said they had a sloop a little farther down; that they anchored the sloop and came ashore in the small boat. He said he had some friends; that he had a brother and sister whom he had not seen for ten or twelve years, and did not know where they were. Then he said he came from New-York.

The Coroner—I have been informed, Gentlemen of the Jury, that the Board of Supervisors will now require this chamber of us, [3 o'clock had come,] also that the telegraph line is broken by which we were to summon some of our witnesses. I now, therefore, propose, though I hoped to finish to-day, that we adjourn to Friday of this week.

There was some discussion here as to the proper time, considering the convenience of the different jurors, to meet again; and, finally, it was agreed to resume the inquiry at 1 o'clock to-day.

In answer to an inquiry by the reporter as to the Coroner's intentions regarding the disposal of the bodies, Coroner Jones said they should remain in the Morgue for a day or two, when, if their friends do not in the meantime take the proper steps to get possession of them, they will be conveyed to the dissecting room.

SCENES AT THE BROOKLYN MORGUE.

IMMENSE CROWDS OF PEOPLE VIEWING THE REMAINS—MOSHER'S WIFE AND BROTHER AMONG THE VISITORS.

All day yesterday curious crowds sought admission to the Morgue to view the bodies of the dead burglars. So great was the throng at one time in the building that the keys of a cross door leading to the vault where the bodies are kept were abstracted from the lock without the knowledge of the keeper. When Mr. McGuire discovered the loss of the keys he expelled all the sight-seers from the building, and thereafter admitted only those who were provided with permits from one of the Coroners. The crowd continued to occupy the sidewalk in front of the Morgue, and all sorts of devices were resorted to for the purpose of gaining an entrance. At 1 o'clock in the afternoon a woman about thirty-five years of age, of full features, and dressed in a complete suit of black, made application to see the bodies. She had a child three months old in her arms, and was accompanied by the sister-in-law of Mosher, and a tall, thin man, wearing a black mustache. Keeper McGuire, from the description given by the detectives, recognized the woman in black as the wife of Mosher. The visitors were admitted at once. Mosher's widow, for such she proved to be, was pale, and appeared to be very much excited. After entering the building she passed the baby to her sister-in-law, and asked in a nervous way to be shown the bodies. The unfortunate woman was in all probability morally convinced that her husband lay dead in the vault, but she was evidently hoping against hope that there might have been some mistake. She was taken down stairs, and the cover was removed from Mosher's face. At the first glance of the dead man's features she uttered a piercing scream, and, throwing herself on the body, kissed it passionately. The agony of the grief-stricken wife moved the feelings of the attendants even, who are almost daily witnesses of similar scenes. With difficulty the poor woman was removed from the body, and led up stairs to the keeper's office. Up to this time no questions had been asked her, but when Mr. McGuire inquired as to her relationship to the dead man she admitted that she was Mosher's wife, and declared her intention of giving him a decent burial. Other questions she was prevented from answering by the tall man who accompanied her. He said that any questions it might be necessary for her to answer, he would answer (if he answered at all) to the coroner. None of the New-York or Brooklyn detectives were present during Mrs. Mosher's visit, and she refused by the advice of the man who accompanied her to say where she lived. She asked if she could see the body again to-day, and was informed that she could. Shortly after the visit of Mrs. Mosher, a man asked for admittance to the Morgue, who bore such a strong resemblance to the elder of the two dead burglars that Keeper McGuire at once recognized him as a brother of Mosher. The man at first denied his relationship, but afterward admitted that he was Mosher's brother. He was much affected when shown the remains of the dead man, but, beyond stating his relationship, refused to answer any questions whatever.

THE CHESTER (ILLINOIS) BOY.

FAILURE TO IDENTIFY THE STRANGE CHILD AS CHARLIE ROSS.

Special Dispatch to the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.

CHESTER, Ill., Dec. 16.—The uncle of the stolen boy, Charlie Ross, arrived here yesterday at 1:30 P. M. He was at once taken to the house where was the child who has been detained on the supposition that he might prove to be the kidnapped boy, and remained with him until 10 o'clock last evening. In this time he devoted himself thoroughly to the business of engaging the child's confidence, inducing him to tell his story freely, and applying all the identifying tests in his power. He found the resemblance between the boy and his nephew to be very striking. Notwithstanding some discrepancies, the replies of the child were so strangely correct that it was at one time thought little Charlie had indeed been found. This morning, however, the questioning was recommenced, and now Mr. Ross is inclined to decide that the boy is not Charlie.

There has been a great interest here over the case, and last evening, when it was known that one of the Ross family had come on from Philadelphia for the purpose of identifying the child, the excitement rose to fever heat. Notwithstanding the severe weather everybody was out of doors during the evening, waiting the verdict. When it was learned this morning that Mr. Ross' decision was an adverse one there was much disappointment expressed, and the popular feeling was strongly against allowing the men in custody to depart with the child.

Mr. Ross telegraphed to Philadelphia last evening that it was probable the child was Charlie, but that the boy did not recognize him, (the uncle,) and that some of his answers were incorrect. He said in his dispatch that the men arrested had no objection to going to Philadelphia, and asked what he should do? The family replied at once to bring the men and the boy to Philadelphia. This morning, as the result of his second interview, Mr. Ross telegraphed to his relatives, "I do not think it is Charlie, although the resemblance is most striking," and, in a second dispatch, said, "It is not him." The mystery is as yet unexplained.

THE FREIGHTS FROM THE WEST.

It is usual for the railroads to increase the rates on freight from the West on or about the 1st of December, when canal navigation is about to close. On the 1st inst. the Western Bureau of Railway Commissioners decided upon an advance in the freight rates to the East, but the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad refused to advance the rates, and consequently compelled the Commissioners to go back to the rates in force before the 1st inst. The Commissioners are acting for the railroads who agreed to the Saratoga arrangement, and they now, it is alleged, threaten to reduce the rates below the November figures, so as to compel the Baltimore and Ohio to adopt the Saratoga agreement. The Baltimore and Ohio Company say they can stand a reduction of rates if the other companies can do so, and if the combination intend to fight it out on that line they will get enough of it. The Commissioners were informed by the Baltimore Company that whenever they shall think it wise and for its interest, and that of the public, to change the rates on freight, whether for an advance or reduction, it will do so, without consulting any one outside of its own company, as it is thought that its officers can attend to its own affairs. They will in no event permit the Commissioners to fix the tariff of prices for them.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Col. W. B. Beck, U. S. Army, is at the Everett House.

Hon. Lafayette S. Foster, of Connecticut, is at the Astor House.

Congressman elect C. H. Adams, of Cohoes, N. Y., is at the New-York Hotel.

Ex-Congressman Roswell Hart, of Rochester, is at the Gilsey House.

Chief Engineer J. W. King, U. S. Navy, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Congressman-elect G. A. Bagley, of Watertown, N. Y., is at the Union Square Hotel.

Gen. John N. Sarber, of Arkansas, and Henry A. Tilden, of New-Lebanon, N. Y., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. William D. Bishop, of Connecticut, and Count De Premio Real, of Spain, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Ex-Governor Henry J. Gardner, of Massachusetts, and Delos DeWolf, of Oswego, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Franklin B. Gowen, President of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and D. L. Harris, President of the Connecticut River Railway Company, are at the Brevoort House.

PUBLIC CHARITIES.

SESSION OF THE STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION.

HOW PUBLIC ASSISTANCE TO THE HELPLESS, POOR, AND VAGRANT CLASSES SHOULD BE ADMINISTERED—WORKHOUSES, WORKHOUSE SCHOOLS, AND HOSPITALS—PAUPERISM AND THE POOR-LAWS—TREATMENT OF THE INSANE—PREVENTION OF MENDICANCY AND VAGRANCY.

A very interesting meeting of the State Charities Aid Association was held yesterday afternoon at its rooms, No. 52 East Twentieth street. The purpose of the meeting was to receive the delegates from the county auxiliary societies, and to listen to the reading of several papers on the suitable conduct of public charities. The audience was, consequently, largely composed of residents of the interior of the State, and, as many were present from this City, the rooms provided were totally inadequate to the comfortable seating of those present. Among them were noticed Rev. W. C. Potter, Prof. C. A. Joy, Henry E. Pellew, William E. Dodge, Jr., Mr. Kimball, Mr. George William Curtis, W. Gill Wylie, M. D., Henry W. Bellows, D. D., Dr. C. A. Agnew, Mrs. Joseph Hobson, Miss Woolsey, Miss Collins, Mrs. T. D'Orémieulx.

The first paper was presented by Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler, the President of the Association, who gave a review of the manner in which some of the problems of pauperism are solved by other countries. The paper derived additional value and interest from being the result of her personal observations. She was followed by Mr. Charles L. Brace, who strongly advocated the placing of pauper children in suitable homes, in preference to massing them in public institutions. Dr. Ordronaux's and Mr. Osborn's papers had special reference to hospitals and their care. The latter spoke concerning hospitals in general, but Dr. Ordronaux sought to impress upon his hearers how necessary it was to treat the insane with kindness and to inspire in them hopes of ultimate recovery. In consequence of the shortness of the time, Dr. Harris was obliged to omit the reading of the paper he had prepared, but he made a few suggestive remarks concerning the descent of a criminal tendency from father to son. He also offered an elaborate set of resolutions, which, together with a full report of the proceedings, will be found below:

THE PROCEEDINGS.

Miss Schuyler having called the meeting to order, Mr. Howard Potter, who afterward officiated as Chairman, made a brief address of welcome to the audience and the delegates, who had, he said, come so far to attend this meeting. It had been called under a sense of the necessity of drawing attention to the great importance of the work in which the association was engaged, and of endeavoring in some way to animate the whole machinery which had for its object the prevention of those evils which they and the community recognized. He thought great intelligence ought to be, and could be, brought to bear on the subject of public charities, and, in particular, he thought many of the unfortunate individuals who were under County care were in a condition which could not but be painful and injurious to them, and which every kindhearted person would wish to see changed for the better. This subject was among those which were to be discussed, and he said he felt encouraged and gratified to see so large an assembly. He then introduced Miss Schuyler.

Miss Schuyler remarked in beginning her address, that we have much yet to learn from our friends on the other side of the water, but from what she had seen in the examination of many systems of charitable reforms abroad, she was confident that we had started rightly. Our reform movements are based upon principles which must make their way sooner or later, and in the light of the experience of other nations we have made rapid progress, and have in the main avoided well intended but ill-directed efforts. As an example of what she meant by that, she instanced the strenuous efforts which had been made to remove pauper children from the English workhouses and put them in schools, from which they were discharged at an early age. Great pride had been taken in the management of these schools, and, when she had visited them while abroad, it seemed as though everything was done for the children that could be done. And yet the system of workhouse schools had lately been proved a failure. Mr. James Stansfield had appointed Mrs. Nassure, Sr., one of the Government inspectors, and she had traced out the career of 670 of these girls, who had been put out to service from these London schools. The results of her inquiries were disheartening. Of the 670 girls only 79 were reported as "good," 145 were "fair," 188 were "unsatisfactory," and 78 were "bad." Of 180 no information could be obtained. The speaker thought it no wonder that these girls had fallen when turned loose at the tender age of fourteen, without any restrictions of a school or home. Furthermore, the inspector reported that the mistresses complained that the girls did not know how to do the work of a small family. They had become "institutionized," so to speak. This report had made a great excitement among those interested in such matters, and the London *Times* had spoken of it as "a valuable contribution to poor-law literature." The new doctrine was opposed most vigorously, but it will be difficult to dispose of the facts revealed by this investigation. This question was already disposed of by the State Charities Aid Association, which had declared itself in favor of placing children in families. This was the natural method, and of one thing we may be assured—whenever we try to plan out anything contrary to nature we make a mistake. With reference to hospitals Miss Schuyler said she had nothing instructive to report. The old London hospitals were very deficient and the new ones were not so good as our Roosevelt Hospital. In that part of the association's work represented by the Committee on Adult and Able-bodied Orphans Miss Schuyler said that much remained to be done. It was easy, she said, to come to the conclusion that they should support themselves, but how to compel them to do so by suitable legislation was a most difficult matter to decide, and was now in the hands of the legislative committee for consideration. She had been surprised to find scarcely any able-bodied orphans in the English work-houses. The reason, she supposed was that they knew work would be provided for them to do, and so they preferred to stay away. Even tramps have to pay for their breakfast by picking oakum. Miss Schuyler then spoke of the comparative merits of out-door and in-door relief. The great problem she thought, was how to successfully unite volunteer with official aid. Elberfeld, a city in Germany of 70,000 inhabitants, afforded as good an example as she had seen of the out-door system. The city was divided into eighteen districts, and each district into fourteen sections. To each section a visitor was appointed, and there were thus so many visitors that no one need visit more than four families. This minute subdivision, which rendered possible an intimate acquaintance with the circumstances of each person assisted, was the key to the system. And each visitor was only allowed to dispense aid in accordance with certain rules, and not according to individual caprice. Shropshire, in England, affords an excellent example of an exactly different system. In Miss Schuyler's opinion the Elberfeld system was preferable, because it brings the rich and poor together and educates the latter into self-respect. The success of the system depends very much on the faithfulness and self control of the visitors who, in Elberfeld, are all men; but a volunteer corps composed of both men and women would be much more effective. In London there has lately been effected a union between private and public charities, which has been very effective, and by which all applications for relief are thoroughly investigated. They are referred to a lady who has had great experience in the matter, and who is able to say with great certainty when aid ought to be extended and when it ought to be withheld. This lady gives it as her opinion that, if the poor are to be aroused to any permanently better condition they must be dealt with as individuals. To effect this great multitudes of workers are necessary, and they can only be obtained by utilizing volunteer services. And in another passage of her works she says there is no doubt there are great numbers who would volunteer their services if they thought they really could do any good. The opinions of this lady were of so much value that Miss Schuyler said she would like to see her works or selections from them published in this country.

MR. CHARLES L. BRACE'S REMARKS.

At the close of Miss Schuyler's remarks, Mr. Charles L. Brace was introduced. The first portion of his paper was a review of pauperism and the poor laws in England and France. In the latter there are no poor laws, and there exist grave doubts as to the wisdom of dispensing public charities by means of charitable institutions. In England the condition of the poor laws and the treatment of the poor were deplorable until 1834. In that year there was a great alteration in the system of treating paupers, and their numbers had much decreased. In the United States pauperism had never become deeply planted, and European observers are surprised to discover how few persons are dependent upon public aid. Their number could not be stated, owing to the worthlessness of all statistics upon the subject, the same person being often counted thirty times as a separate individual. One strong contrast between America and other countries, in this respect, was that the American poor had never become impressed with the idea that they had a right to relief. On the contrary, it was esteemed by them a misfortune or disgrace to be a resident of a poor-house. This he ascribed to the influence of free institutions and the diffusion of education and religion. Through their influence the self-respect and independence of the poorer classes are increased, and wherever those agencies are at work pauperism is driven out. An effort was being made to withdraw all young children from public institutions and put them into private families. He thought no pauper child of sound mind and body ought to be or need be put into a public institution. The institution he represented (the Children's Aid Society) had had great experience in this matter, and had succeeded in placing out a great many children, both of this and other countries. The children had uniformly done as well as other children, and he could point to hundreds who were now respectable property-holders. Some of them had continued their education through a college course and were now studying theology. His institution had already found homes in the West for 36,000 children, and there was hardly any limit to the number of children who might be sent there, provided they were of sound mind and body, under sixteen years of age. He then referred to the comparative merits of out-door and in-door relief, pointing to Ireland as a representative of the one and England of the other. He thought the most judicious course was to carefully mingle the two systems. The objection to in-door relief is that residence in an almshouse degrades and gives habits of dependence which it was for the interest of every community that none of its members should acquire. He thought it was preferable for any village to spend a considerable sum in out-door charity rather than that its poor should become accustomed to look to the public for aid. But with reference to out-door relief, three principles might be laid down with safety. First, in no case should out-door relief be given to the able-bodied male poor; second, out-door relief should not be given by public authorities in large cities; third, the authorities of villages and small towns should give out-door relief only in such ways as will tend to lessen and prevent pauperism.

At the close of Mr. Brace's remarks, Rev. William Moore, D. D., Rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Hempstead, and member of the local committee of Queen's County, offered the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Letchworth of the State Board, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Visiting Committees of the State Charities Aid Association pledge themselves to make it a distinct and definite part of their work to secure suitable homes in private families for all children of sound mind and body now in the poor-houses, almshouses, and other public institutions of the State in their several counties, or who may hereafter come into them—homes where these children will be carefully trained and fitted to become respectable and self-supporting citizens.

DR. ORDRONAUX ON THE INSANE.

Dr. John Ordronaux spoke on the subject of the treatment of the insane in hospitals. The question of insanity, he said, was so large, so various, and so majestically incomprehensible, that like any other question belonging to human destiny, no profession could be excluded from the right to investigate it. On entering an insane asylum they should first insist upon the elevation of the general treatment of the unfortunate, and not be satisfied simply with a quiescent treatment, because, perchance, in his unfortunate state, a gentleman belonging to the medical profession has pronounced him incurable. He asked who was incurable when hope was co-existent with existence itself? In the Willard Asylum for the chronic insane, which to the lunatic bears the inscription, "Abandon all hope ye who enter here," this idea of incurable mania was exploded, and men had gone forth from it cured. Therefore, they should encourage hope by making them feel that there was a hand to be extended over the dark waters in which they were engulfed, to rescue and save them. Nothing was so sad as an insane man realizing his position, and fighting to the bitter end until he fell a victim to its steady march. Many such were to be found, and if they felt that there were hands ready to aid them and to vindicate their legal rights, rather than have them believe that they were abandoned and housed up as prisoners for life—if their keepers cheerily encouraged them and humored their peculiarities, instead of treating them coldly if not inhumanly, he believed that better results would be often reached. A word of cheer was a benevolent and healing visitor, and, as an instance of the eager avidity with which they grasped at it, he mentioned an occasion within his experience where half a dozen lunatics fought violently for the possession of a Bible, which to them was a book of hope and joyful tidings. Then, food was an element of great materiality in the treatment of the disease; he was constantly asked for whisky and tobacco, and it was melancholy to assert that in the County of New-York the Apothecaries' Department has had to supply the place of the purveyors. Stimulants were given to keep up the life of patients for the want of food, which was the most proper tonic. He believed in the potent influence of the visits of members of the association, and he believed that their good work, chronicled and commended by such journals as THE NEW-YORK TIMES, would raise up a great power interested in the fate of the poor lunatic.

DR. CROSBY ON HOSPITAL INSPECTION.

Dr. A. B. Crosby, in a brief and eloquent appeal, suggested as the motto of the association that used by Cobden in his great liberal movement in England: "Agitate and work, and work and agitate." He deemed a movement of the character in view by the association, and carried out in a spirit of zeal and uprightness, could not fail of enlisting public sympathy and resulting in ultimate success. With respect to the inspection of hospitals he believed that every good hospital rested on a tripod, the legs of which were absolute cleanliness, pure air, and well-cooked food. In their inspections he counseled them to insist upon absolute cleanliness, not merely in the general appearance of the wards, but in cleanliness thorough and complete of everything in use in the hospital. Pure air was vital in its importance, though too often neglected, and the utmost caution should be employed in having all the departments thoroughly ventilated. The importance of well-cooked food was selfevident, and in this regard he intimated that if the food intended by the State for their use found its way through the proper channels to the hospital there would be no danger of complaint in the supply or the quality of the supply. He expressed his preference for a pavilion hospital, and concluded by introducing

Mr. William E. Curtis, who proposed the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Visiting Committees of the State Charities Aid Association accept the views on hospital construction set before them by the association, and promise to advocate them in all suitable ways, and to urge the advantages of pavilion hospitals that can be built at small expense and be easily removed if they become infected, believing them to be in every respect superior to the costly edifices now in vogue.

The last speaker was Dr. Elisha Harris, Register of Vital Statistics, who, in consequence of the lateness of the hour, omitted the reading of the manuscript he had prepared, and made a few extemporaneous remarks. He thought the problem of how to treat pauperism was not one beyond their reach. Of the population of New-York less than one per cent. were strictly paupers, against three, four, and five per cent. in other countries, and nine per cent. in Paris. What ought to be done was to separate from the worthy poor those who were paupers by vice. If we try to ascertain why there are so many poor it would be found that some were so by habit and some by bad antecedents. He then related an instance which occurred in a town where there was an unusually large number of poor. A little child was brought to the alms-house, and his history was investigated. He was found to be descended from a woman from whom had descended 200 criminals, nine of whom had spent fifty years in prison. Neglect of her had given rise to a vagabond progeny, which had continued in like debasement. It was a costly mistake for the State, and had occurred under a system of outdoor relief. He thought a very large proportion of the evil classes are the result of causes which ought to be prevented. He offered the following preamble and resolutions, as embodying his ideas upon the subject:

Whereas, All kinds of vagrancy, beggary, able pauperism, and the offenses of disorderly life multiply and extend the afflictions which they cause in the community, and as, in addition to this natural entailment of evils, the great wealth and impulsive liberality of the people of the State of New-York attract large numbers of homeless, pauperized, and vagrant persons, as well as habitual offenders, to seek ways and means of subsisting in the cities and towns of this State without labor; and whereas the presence and commingling of these able-bodied and unworthily dependent classes in alms-houses, jails, lodging stations, and wherever else they are found, conduces more and more to their own unhappy debasement, while a dishonored heritage of vice, disease, mendicity, or crime, is entailed upon their offspring, and burdens of cost with incentives to vice and dangerous offenses, together with the most pernicious moral influences, are produced wherever they move and wherever they tarry; and, hence, the restraint and correctional employment of these classes is a duty of first importance;

Resolved, That the debasing and pernicious outcome to individuals and society from vagrancy, mendicity, and every kind of able pauperism makes it necessary that the ax of sound social and economical philosophy shall be laid at the very root of this tree of evils, and that for the welfare of these miserable classes, and, still more, for the sake of their offspring, and from a supreme conviction of duty to society, a comprehensive, just, and wise system of laws and methods, must be adopted by the people and their constituted authorities in dealing with the problems of pauperism and in providing the humane and correctional measures for checking the growth and removing the sources of pauperized, disorderly, and offending classes in this State.

Resolved, That as the wrecks of families and the children of poverty and misfortune will ever need the supervision of every community in which they are found, and as the causes which induce theese wrecks and evils should be repressed by suitable authority exercised with enlightened charity, the committees here convened from the various counties of the State submit, as their unanimous conviction and desire, that diligent industry in useful occupations, enforced by all the necessary authority, the inculcation of self-reliance, self-care and responsibility, the encouragement of useful acquisitions and all things which awaken substantial hopes and the desire for home life, and honorable friendships should be brought to bear as much as possible in all the public as well as private measures for the relief and prevention of the evils which the dependent and the offending classes suffer in their own lives as well as those which they inflict upon communities, and, consequently, that all persons who are concerned in the supervision, aid or control of any of these classes are respectfully urged to use all proper means to provide wisely regulated methods for the correctional industry and necessary instruction of them.

Resolved, That in the spirit of comprehensive duty and charity herein stated the committees of the State Charities Aid Association respectfully submit for the early consideration by the Legislature their earnest request that, with suitable definitions and humane safeguards, by a just statute, vagrancy, public mendicity, and able pauperism shall be forbidden throughout the State, and that a system of correctional industry shall be adopted as a means of self-supporting repression and care for these offenders.

Resolved, That whatever necessity there may be for the amendment and improvement of the laws of the State, or of any usages and regulations in counties or cities concerning the dependent and offending classes, the correctional care and treatment of them should, under whatever laws and methods which can be brought to bear, be made a matter of supreme concern by all persons who, in official or in private relations, are enabled to reach any of these classes—whether the juvenile delinquents in the streets or the lock-ups, or children or other dependents in the almshouses, or the vagrant, the mendicant, or the offending classes, wherever found.

Resolved, That as local committees of aid and counsel in duties of public charity, the members here represented respectfully submit the foregoing preamble and resolutions as a basis for the action of these committees in their relations to public authorities, and to the people in the various counties, and especially in their relations to the classes who need charitable aid.

Resolved, That, in view of the fact that the ignorance, want, and neglect by which sickness, diseases, and injuries in families and individuals of the laboring classes in many instances become the source of immediate dependence and perpetual pauperism, it is respectfully recommended that the medical, surgical, sanitary, and charitable care of the poor and the ignorant, wherever found suffering from sickness and casualties, should be the best that can be provided, and that no family or individual should be allowed to sink into the pauper class while suffering such misfortune, and especially that young children should be objects of special care and protection in any such family, and, even when parents are removed by death or by social causes, that the children should be saved from the calamity of an almshouse life.

Resolved, The efforts which are at present being made by the State Board of Charities to discourage the keeping and rearing of children in poor-houses, and the response which has been made to these efforts in several of the counties, proves already that the placing of destitute infants and children in the fostering care of families is practicable, and that it is a duty of first importance.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, after which the meeting adjourned.

THE GLENDENNING SCANDAL.

THE ACCUSED PASTOR WILL PROBABLY RESIGN—ACTION OF HIS CONGREGATION—THE PRAYER-MEETING LAST NIGHT.

There is a great division of sentiment among the Elders and Trustees of the Prospect Avenue Church as to the status in which the action of the Jersey City Presbytery leaves Mr. Glendenning, the deposed Pastor. Many members of the Presbytery who were visited last evening declared that in their opinion the action of the Presbytery declaring the pulpit vacant must stand until it shall have been reversed by the General Synod. The friends of Glendenning, on the other hand, advance two arguments against the finding of the Presbytery. Dividing the finding into a verdict and a sentence, they admit that the verdict must stand till reversed, but say that the appeal which Glendenning has taken to the Synod operates as a stay of execution against the sentence. On this ground they base the right of the condemned minister to preach until the action of the Synod shall have put the sentence into execution. They also contend that the Presbytery had no right to sever the pastoral relations existing between Glendenning and his flock, except upon the formal application of some members of the congregation. On these two grounds the church, by a close vote on Tuesday night, resolved to request Mr. Glendenning to continue his ministrations over the flock.

This action seems to have been more for the purpose of protecting Mr. Glendenning than for that of retaining him as Pastor of the church. Judge William T. Hoffman, who was foremost in inducing the vote of confidence, stated to a TIMES reporter last evening his sole purpose in sustaining the vote of confidence was to save Glendenning from irretrievable ruin. He thinks that Glendenning owes it to the church and to himself, now while he can go out into the world with comparatively clean skirts, to resign. He thought that Mr. Dodd and other intimate friends of Mr. Glendenning, who have his interests at heart, will advise him to this course; and while Glendenning may for two or three Sundays to come fill the pulpit of the Prospect Avenue Church, he had no doubt that he will resign and leave the church free of the incubus which his presence inflicts.

Considerable discussion is had as to the probable action of Moderator Wall in view of the invitation to remain extended by the congregation to Mr. Glendenning. It will be recollected that the Presbytery directed the Moderator to fill the pulpit of the church on Sunday next, and declare the pulpit vacant. The members of the church mean to arrange matters so that the Moderator may exercise his own discretion in the premises. He is expected by Glendenning's friends to preach in the church on Sunday morning, but they do not expect him to pronounce the pulpit vacant. Moderator Wall could not be seen last evening, and what action he will see fit to take cannot be told. Mr. Glendenning will not preach Sunday, but expects to preside over the congregation on the Sunday following Christmas.

Last evening the regular weekly prayer-meeting was held in the church. The attendance was slim, and, like that at the meeting of Tuesday evening, was made up mainly of the supporters of the deposed divine. Mr. Glendenning was present, and took part in the services, led once in prayer, and delivered an address, in which he thanked his friends for having stood by him so courageously. He had been accused, he said, of having shown no feeling of love or regard for the Church. He was not one of those who wear their hearts upon their sleeves and did not betray always the emotions which excited him; but the feeling that was paramount in his breast was that of love for the Church. As he had stood by his congregation so he hoped to do in the future. He had no doubt that the cloud under which she was resting would ultimately be lifted. The exercises were led by Elders Dunn and Monroe, and, owing to Mr. Glendenning's presence, were more protracted than usual.

BLUE-FISH AND COD.

Though the catch of blue-fish on our own coast and north of us has been unusually large this Summer, and the fish were remarkable for size and quality, the numbers caught south of us this month, from Norfolk and on the North Carolina coast, have even been larger than usual. Their abundance is evident from their price. In 1873 blue-fish during the month of December sold in Fulton Market for fifteen cents per pound; this year they bring ten cents. Had it not been for the large quantity taken by the dealers to be placed in their refrigerators, the price would even have been lower. Fully 60,000 pounds have been put away for consumption during the Winter and Spring. The smacks engaged in this fishery start mostly from New-York, and have all been doing a remunerative business. The Southern blue-fish are wonderfully fat, and average ten pounds. Something very curious about blue-fish is the difficulty in finding any of their eggs, at least, those in that peculiar condition somewhat antecedent to the immediate spawning of the fish. Prof. Spencer E. Baird, Chief Fish Commissioner of the United States, has never yet, it seems, been able to obtain the ripe eggs of the blue-fish. From time to time the supposed ovaries of the blue-fish have been sent to him, but the eggs were in that particular condition which might be found in the fish at any season of the year. As the blue-fish may deposit their spawn further south than the Carolinas, it would be a great aid to a more perfect knowledge of the habits of this fish if the matured eggs of the blue-fish could be sent to the Smithsonian Institution.

Cod-fish, off the coast, in the proximity of Sandy Hook and the Jersey coast, have been much later in coming this season than usual, but having put in an appearance have come *en masse*, the catch having been unprecedented as to quantity. This fishery generally commences some two weeks earlier, but set in this season on about the 6th of the month, when as many as 2,000 fish were caught in a day by one smack. This cod-fishing shows the peculiar uncertainty of the business. A great many smacks went off the Hook some three weeks ago, returning with empty hatches, laid up for the season, believing that few fish would be found, when suddenly cod came in countless multitudes, and were caught by those fishermen who had learned how to wait. It is stated that this season people living off the coast of New-Jersey, by standing out in their boat a short distance from shore, have been able to catch a great many cod, which is somewhat like a return to the olden times of cod-fishing. Prices for cod have been lower in New-York markets than for many years. It is probable that this abundance of cod will continue until the usual heavy December gale sets in, when the fish will disperse, though they will be caught in smaller quantities in the same localities all through the Winter. Nothing is more gratifying than to notice the benefit the meteorological department, or what is familiarly called Old Probs, is rendering not only to the fishermen but to those dealing in fish. Weather statistics or how the wind blows all along the coast is studied, and by means of the charts published by the department the probable success of the trips, or when cargoes of fish may be expected, is brought from the realms of uncertainty into the domain of positive facts.

NEW-YORK CITY MISSION AND TRACT SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the New-York City Mission and Tract Society was held yesterday afternoon, in Room No. 50 Bible House, A. R. Wetmore, Esq., the Vice President in the chair. Rev. Dr. Murray opened the proceedings with prayer, after which Mr. Morris K. Jesup, the Treasurer, submitted a statement of the society's finances, giving the total receipts of the year at $45,935 30, and the total expenditures at $49,452 58. Mr. Lewis E. Jackson read extracts from the annual report giving the following as some of the results of the year's work: Mission stations, 6; missionaries, 39; missionary visits, 60,227; missionary calls made and received, 10,879; tracts distributed, 669,176; voluntary visitors, 158; Bibles and Testaments given, 672; temperance pledges, 1,258; 1,500 families and 4,500 persons aided, and contributions given, $6,340 06; besides clothing, fuel, food, medicine, &c.

After the reading and adoption of the report, and the delivery of brief addresses by Rev. George J. Mingins, Rev. Dr. Murray, and Rev. Dr. Prime, an election for a Board of fifty Directors was held, and resulted in the choice of a ticket embracing the names of many of the most prominent and influential citizens of New-York. At a meeting of the Directors, held subsequent to the annual meeting, the following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year: President, A. R. Wetmore; Vice-President and Treasurer, Morris K. Jesup; Corresponding Secretary and Assistant Treasurer, Lewis E. Jackson; Recording Secretary, David D. Terry; Superintendent of Missions, Rev. George J. Mingins, and an Executive Committee of eighteen members. The anniversary exercises will be held in the Broadway Tabernacle Church on Sunday evening next.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION—DEC. 16.

SENATE.

REDEMPTION OF MUTILATED CURRENCY BY POSTMASTERS.

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of providing for the redemption of mutilated United States currency by the Postmasters of the several cities and towns of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

THE CHINESE.

Mr. HAGER, of California, submitted a resolution providing that so much of the annual Message of the President as relates to Chinese immigration be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations for report by bill or otherwise, to remedy the evils to which the President calls the attention of Congress. Also, referring to that committee the resolutions of the California Legislature on the same subject; and the resolution presented by him last session instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire into the expediency of preventing the importation of Chinese women for immoral purposes, and suppressing the coolie trade. Agreed to.

INDEBTEDNESS OF OFFICIALS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. DAVIS, of West Virginia, called up the resolution submitted by him last week, requesting information as to the names of officers who owe the Government money, the amount due, names of sureties, and other particulars.

Mr. SHERMAN said to furnish the information called for by this resolution would involve unnecessary expenditure of money and take much time. When his friend (Mr. Davis) would point to any particular case where there was good ground to believe a defalcation existed, he (Mr. Sherman) would cheerfully vote for an investigation.

Mr. CONKLING said some time ago a list was published, containing a large number of names of persons charged with being defaulters. Among them was the name of a gentleman whose integrity had never been challenged before. He was an Ex-Collector, and had been charged with being a defaulter to the extent of $64,000. The gentleman at the time was in Europe. When he came home and heard of the charge, the matter was fully investigated, and it turned out that the Government owed him $900. He would vote for an investigation in any particular case where evidence of fraud existed, but he thought it was useless to pass such a resolution as the one before the Senate.

Mr. THURMAN said there was more in the resolution than some Senators thought, and he desired to have it modified. As it stood it was too extensive, and would defeat itself.

The morning hour having expired, the resolution went over until to-morrow.

THE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT.

The unfinished business, being the bill for the better government of the District of Columbia, was resumed.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, explained the provisions of the bill at length, and urged that the Constitution of the United States invested Congress with the whole control of the District, and the obligation rested upon Congress to govern it. The District of Columbia being set apart for the national capital, and the exclusive control of it given to Congress, the idea of its being represented by a delegate in Congress was excluded. Every Senator and Representative had a trust of that character. The District could not be organized into a Territory, for the moment Congress made a Territory, there was an incipient State, and it never was intended that the District of Columbia should be a State. The authority of the General Government over the District was the same as over the docks and navy-yards. He then explained the specific provisions of the bill. In the Board of Regents was lodged all the power now exercised by an executive officer. The operations of that board were to be open at all times. They were to appoint members of other boards except as otherwise provided. In regard to taxation he said the bill proposed to give all the privileges and immunities to the people of the District now enjoyed by the people of other cities, and the question was what should they pay? The committee had fixed the rate at two per cent., as they believed that to be about the medium rate.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, hoped the bill would be laid over until after the approaching holiday recess. The people of the whole country were interested, as it was held they were liable for the enormous debt incurred by the misgovernment of the District for the past two years. He moved that it be laid over until the 10th of January next.

Mr. THURMAN concurred with his friend from Delaware, (Mr. Bayard,) that the bill ought not to be acted on till all interested had full opportunity to canvass its provisions. He thought the rate of taxation proposed too great and more than necessary.

Mr. MORRILL said, having explained the bill, he might think his duty at an end, and make no opposition to the motion to postpone. He did not deem it advisable to postpone the bill till after the holidays, as there would be only about two months of the session left then. He had no intimation from any one in the District of a desire to postpone the bill. It was reported on the first day of the session, and there had been abundant time to examine it. In reply to Mr. Thurman's objection that the rate of taxation was too high, Mr. Morrill said the people of this District could not expect the Government to stand behind their great debt and not pay a reasonable sum themselves. He thought the rate fixed in the bill a reasonable one under the circumstances. Next year it could be changed, as the bill fixed the rate for the present year only.

Mr. BAYARD said he thought the bill was too long. He could point to several places where twelve lines were used to give expression to what might be said in one line. As to taxation in this District it was a mystery to him, and, compared with the rates in his own State, was monstrous.

Mr. MORRILL said he believed the property-holding, substantial, tax-paying people of this community were in favor of the bill. It was in the interest of honest government, and was designed, in his judgment, to relieve the District from the oppression under which it had been struggling. He hoped every Senator would examine it and give it his consideration.

Mr. THURMAN moved to strike out the word "Regents" in the bill wherever it occurred and insert "Commissioners."

By unanimous consent the bill was then laid over till to-morrow.

W. L. M'MILLAN'S CLAIM TO BE SENATOR FROM LOUISIANA.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from W. L. McMillan, claiming to be Senator from Louisiana, and asking speedy action in his case. It was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. CHANDLER moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill to revise, amend, and consolidate steamboat laws. The bill was partially read and laid over.

The Senate then, at 4 P. M., on motion of Mr. OGLESBY, proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and at 4:25 P. M. the doors were reopened, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

The House at 12:20 P. M. went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. E. H. ROBERTS, of New-York, in the chair, on the Legislative Appropriation bill.

The amendments indicated last Monday by Mr. WHEELER, of New-York, on the subject of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers were offered, explained, and adopted. They reduce the clerical force in the Second Auditor's Bureau from forty to thirty-seven clerks of Class No. 3; from seventy-nine to seventy-three clerks of Class No. 2, and from sixty to forty-five clerks of Class No. 1. They repeal so much of the act of the 3d of March, 1865, incorporating the asylum, as appropriates to its support all stoppages and fines imposed on soldiers or officers by court-martial, all forfeitures on account of desertion, and all unclaimed moneys due to deceased soldiers and officers, and they provide for the support of the asylum by a direct appropriation, that for the next fiscal year being $500,000.

A paragraph for the purchase of postage stamps for the Treasury Department gave rise to a discussion in which the question of a restoration of the franking privilege came up.

Mr. G. F. HOAR, of Massachusetts, asked Mr. Garfield whether there had been any diminution of the Post Office deficit by means of the abolition of the franking privilege.

Mr. GARFIELD said he did not know; but he believed that were it not for that abolition the Post Office deficit would have been greater.

Mr. HOAR—Does not the gentleman know that the deficit has increased?

Mr. GARFIELD—I know that the deficit has increased, but I believe that the repeal of the franking privilege has to a considerable extent increased the revenues of the Post Office Department—how much I do not know. I am compelled, however, to say that I do not believe that the repeal of the franking privilege has been as great a blessing as I believed at the time it would be. Still I do not think we should give it up without a full trial. I do not think that one year's trial is enough. That year was an *annus mirabilis*; a difficult year; a year of famine and distress; not a fair year to judge of the effect of the reform. Let us give it another year's trial. Let us have one year's trial with a Democratic House; and then, with this double vision, we can see stereoscopically, and determine the question.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, hoped the paragraph would be struck out and the franking privilege restored. He had it not on his conscience that he had ever voted for its repeal, and he had the satisfaction of knowing that whenever his vote implied favor to its restoration he had given it. He believed that the free circulation of the Agricultural Report in one year more than paid all the frauds that might have been practiced under it. The repeal had been obtained by fraud in the getting up of memorials by order of the Postmaster General to his forty thousand subordinates, and there was a further fraud on the Postmaster General's official statement that the repeal would save five millions a year. It had not saved one million nor one hundred thousand. He asked a restoration of the people's rights—the free intercourse between the people and their Representatives.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, also condemned the repeal of the franking privilege as tending to remove the Government still further from the people. So far from being a reform in the true sense of the word, it had operated solely to cut off free communication between the people and their Representatives.

After further discussion Mr. Merriam's motion to strike out the item for official postage stamps was rejected—71 to 77.

After progressing as far as the forty-second page the committee rose.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY CIVIL RIGHTS.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the Supplementary Civil Rights bill, which was ordered to be printed and recommitted.

The House then, at 4 o'clock P. M., adjourned.

ITALY.

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

SCENES IN THE CAPITAL—THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE—PROSPECTS OF THE SESSION—NEW SENATORS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Tuesday, Nov. 24, 1874.

The Romans have several times seen the opening of Parliament, but the occasion seems to have lost for them none of its interest. Favored with fine weather, the larger public of outside spectators had a good opportunity to see yesterday the very pretty show of the King and his company as they went in the carriages of ceremony of the court to the Chamber. The clear sky and bright sun of St. Martin's Summer gave an aspect of unusual cheerfulness to the city, and the gay banners hung out, and the tinsel of the uniforms of the thousand or two soldiers that lined the streets through which the cortege passed, furnished the elements of a civic holiday. On this occasion Victor Emmanuel got most of the male members of his family around him, and the Duke D'Aosta, the ex-King of Spain showed himself for the first time in Rome, after his return to Italy. The King never appeared in better condition, and his florid aspect was somewhat in contrast with the less robust physique of the sons, whose personal type is that of their delicate Austrian mother, who twenty years back faded away in Italy, like a flower transplanted from the native garden. The crowd in the streets was quiet and respectful, and that is all that can be said. The cheers and signs of joy were rare and faint, and another proof was given of the undemonstrative character of the Romans. The King, as he always is, was punctual to the minute, and the royal carriages arrived at the door of the Parliament House as the clock was striking eleven.

THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

Within the Chamber, the applause, both on the arrival and departure of the sovereign, was hearty and long-continued. But the audience was in large part pledged to loyal admiration, while the greater audience of the square and the market is waiting in cold doubt or distrustful expectation. The King read in a clear and confident tone, as usual, the brief address which the Ministers had put into his hands; and, after the formality of swearing in the members, the Twelfth Parliament of the Kingdom of Italy was declared to be opened. The number of Deputies present is already large.

THE SESSION.

The prospect of the present session does not look very bright. I never knew so much croaking as that to be found in party organs, and those not of the most violent of the extreme opposition. The Republican newspapers indulge a tone of great harshness in their criticisms, for the recollection is ever present of the summary treatment by the Government of some of their most admired and trusted leaders the past Summer. The *Sinistra*, which has in its composition many who are Republicans at heart, and, indeed, identified in the past with many public movements of that party, was never more confident than at present of getting the control of the Ministry. What triumphs, if any, are reserved for them we must wait a little while to see. Of course if these should find themselves holding the reins of the Government, their action must be in the sense of upholding it in its present form, as they have taken the oath of loyalty in accepting their places as Deputies. If the Government as we find it in present hands is as prudent, and exhibits the judgment and temper of which we believe it to be capable, power may, for some time longer, rest with it. There will probably, in any event, be some modifications in the Ministry, and Signor Sella, the most capable man for that office, will take the post once more of Finance Minister. By the cry raised in some of the newspapers, we are led to believe that it is the intention to bring forward in Parliament the question of "universal suffrage." This, by some ambitious politicians, is recommended as the medicine to work an infallible cure of many existing evils. The indifferent multitude are to have the elective privilege thrust upon them, for no one sees that the demand is made by the masses of the people for the enjoyment of the franchise, of the responsibilities and obligations attached to which, in their present condition of instruction, they can know but little. If only with the greatest difficulty one half of the 500,000 voters, now on the lists, can be got out on election day, what amount of labor will be required to bring up to the exercise of their political duties several millions of men who have no elementary instruction, and are thinking much more of the prices of the bare necessaries of life than of who shall be Governor. Here in Rome, of more than 9,000 with the rights of electors, only about 4,000 exercised these rights, with all the stimulating influences used in the late elections. There is much preparatory work to be done before the suffrage should have any very large extension.

SAGE SUGGESTIONS.

The King has said nothing new in his speech, and added nothing to the knowledge the public possessed before of the general situation. It is a matter-of-fact statement of difficulties to be overcome and work to be done, without exaggerations or sallies of boastful exultation over facile past successes. Judicious counsels are given, and sensible recommendations made, and if the promises of the cabinet are kept only in part, reforms in several departments will begin at once, and order will be restored, and life and property be made more secure in the provinces where both have so long been subject to the will of bands of outlaws; and this even if it be necessary to resort to the use of extra-legal means.

NEW SENATORS.

The names of fourteen new Senators have the past week been gazetted. Probably the only name among them at all familiar to ninety-nine in the hundred in America and Europe, is that of the Maestro of opera-composition, Giuseppe Verdi. In the list there is another highly respectable name, that of Boncompagni. The number of Senators now created, is not more than one-half that before named on several occasions. It is rather a severe strain upon the resources of the country—with the deaths constantly succeeding, to keep a body of three hundred members full, by drawing upon the stock of great men, or those who have rendered eminent services to the State. I do not know why, long before this, Garibaldi was not got rid of by being packed away in the Senate, in which academic circle it is expected no one will so far forget himself as to commit an offense against political propriety. In the Lower House—where at present there is no prospect that the good General will present himself—he might at any time be able to stir a commotion. Garibaldi is a plain speaker, and when he feels strongly he gives way to expressions very little in harmony with the canons of statesmanship, however they may be in accord with the manners and customs of Deputies. It will be a great disappointment to the Romans, and to us all, if Garibaldi does not make us a visit this Winter, as at present there does not seem to be the prospect of a sensation by the presence of any great foreign notable.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

The clerical organs have printed the Thanksgiving Proclamation of President Grant, although I have not noticed it in any of the political newspapers. These ecclesiastical journals use the opportunity, as the Pope has several times done, to praise the United States for its respect for liberty of worship, and for being a religious nation. "Look there," the writers exclaim, "and see a people which recognizes the existence of God, and which, every year, by the voice of the chief of the State, is called to the sanctuary to acknowledge, in a special manner, His goodness, and thank Him for every bounty received from His hands." But the writers do not stop there, but draw a contrast with what they call this half-paganized Government and nation—their own country, of which in the past they have had the exclusive education, and of which they now are inclined to say so little of good. The case is a curious one, to whomever can understand the logic of the position. An American has every hope of Italy, because it is on the right road, and trying to do in many things as we have done. The priest expresses admiration for the model and condemns the imitator. He praises American liberty and the fruit of the tree, and would taste it; but would have none of it plucked by the hands of his now Italian countrymen.

PROTECTION FOR CHILDREN.

ORGANIZATION OF A SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN—ITS SCOPE OF ACTION AND ITS OBJECTS.

The apprehension and subsequent conviction of the persecutors of little Mary Ellen, some time since, suggested to Mr. Elbridge T. Gerry, the counsel engaged in the prosecution of the case, the necessity for the existence of an organized society for the prevention of similar acts of atrocity. Upon expressing his views among his friends, he found plenty of sympathizers with the movement, but no one sufficiently interested to attempt the formation of such a society. About this time he met Mr. John D. Wright, to whom he stated his plan. The latter at once became warmly interested, and undertook the necessary steps toward effecting an organization. Invitations were extended to a large number of prominent citizens interested in the welfare of children to meet at Association Hall on Tuesday afternoon, and many promptly responded. Mr. Gerry defined the object of the meeting, which, he said, was to organize a society for the prevention of cruelty to children. There were in existence in this City and State, he said, many excellent institutions, some as charitable corporations, and others as State reformatories and asylums, for receiving and caring for little children. Among these might be cited the Children's Aid Society, Society for the Protection of Destitute Children, &c., and in addition each religious denomination had one or more hospitals and similar institutions devoted to the moral and physical culture of helpless children. These societies, however, only assumed the care of their inmates after they had been legally placed in their custody. It was not in the province of these excellent institutions to seek out and rescue from the dens and slums of the City the little unfortunates whose lives were rendered miserable by the system of cruelty and abuse which was constantly practiced upon them by the human brutes who happened to possess the custody or control of them; and this was the defect which it was proposed to remedy by the formation of this society. There were plenty of laws existing on the statute books of the State, which provided for all such cases as had been cited, but unfortunately no one had heretofore been held responsible for their enforcement. The Police and prosecuting officers were engaged in the prosecution and conviction of offenses of a graver legal character, and, although they were always ready to aid in enforcing the laws when duly called upon to do so, they could not be expected to discover and prosecute those who claimed the right to ill-treat the children over whom they had an apparent legal control. This society proposed to enforce legally, but energetically, the existing laws and to secure the conviction and punishment of every violator of any of those laws. The society would not interfere with the numerous institutions already existing, but would aid them in their work. It did not propose to aid any single religious denomination, and would be kept entirely free from any political influences. Its duty toward the children would be discharged when their future custody should be decided by the courts. The counsel for the society volunteers his gratuitous services in the prosecution of cases reported by its officers during the first year. The Secretary will be entitled to a moderate compensation, but no salary will be paid to the remaining officers.

The following board of officers was elected:

President, John D. Wright; Vice Presidents, James Brown, Peter Cooper, William E. Dodge, Cornelius Vanderbilt, John J. Cisco, Robert L. Stuart, August Belmont, Theodore Roosevelt, Henry Bergh, Elbridge T. Gerry; Secretary, John L. Griffen; Treasurer, William L. Jenkins; Counsel, Elbridge T. Gerry; Executive Committee, Wilson G. Hunt, Louis J. Jennings, Joseph Seligman, D. Willis James, Robert Colgate, Evan T. Walker, Jonathan Thorne, Benjamin H. Field, Burden B. Sherman, Israel Corse, William M. Vermilyea, Henry Bergh, John Howard Wright, J. G. Bennett, Thomas C. Acton.

The Secretary will be provided with a book in which all parties who desire to enroll themselves as members may do so at the office of the society, which will be located temporarily in the office of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, No. 100 East Twenty-second street. The first annual meeting of the society will be held on Dec. 28, 1875.

SHAKESPEARE'S IRONY AND HUMOR.

REV. JOHN WEISS' LECTURE LAST EVENING AT STEINWAY HALL.

Rev. John Weiss lectured last night, at Steinway Hall, on "Irony and Humor in Shakespeare." He said that Nature herself practiced irony long before men had suffered from it enough to endow literature with its expressive form. She had, for instance, always pretended to agree with our penchant for pleasant but noxious habits, and for a long time seemed to be of our opinion that such ways of living were of a capital kind; but eventually she was fatigued, because we understood her, and exclaimed, by many a twinge, "You simpletons; I meant just the reverse." "Why didn't you say so at first?" we replied, as we smarted to find we had been so prosaic when we thought we were so romantic; but the smart etched the shapes of the tragedy upon the soul. The mind was ironical when it gravely stated an opinion or sentiment which was the opposite of its belief, with the moral purpose of showing its real dissent from the opinion. It must therefore be done with this wink from the purpose in it, so that it might not pass for an acquiescence in an opposite sentiment. Mr. Weiss reviewed the characteristic irony of Dickens, Thackeray, and other modern authors, dwelling on the causes that begat it, and then said that if irony did not forget good nature in its indignation at discovered shame, it could impart the exhilaration of wit. The lecturer then took up Shakespeare and some of his creations famed for irony. For instance, *Jaques*, of whom he said, when we overheard *Jaques* telling *Orlando*, "By my tooth, I was seeking for a fool when I found you," there was a tang of seedy beer in the speech; we suspected his common sense of having soured, so that when he said to *Orlando*, "The worst fault you have is to be in love," we relished the estimate of *Orlando's* reply: "'Tis a fault I will not change for your best virtue." The melancholy of *Jaques* was the cynicism of a man who was blasé with the convictions as well as the manners of society. He enjoyed his vein too well to be melancholy in the modern sense of that word, for, being something more than satirical, he was something less than morose. The whole of *Jaques'* peculiarities were illustrated by copious quotations. Of humor Rev. Mr. Weiss said that if we wished to find a passenger from irony to humor we should have to look for it in cases where good nature assumed the positive attribute of impartiality, because humor was a kind of disposition to adopt the whole of human nature, tolerate all its infirmities, and assemble vice and misery to receive rations of good cheer.

DECISION IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the United States District Court yesterday, Judge Blatchford gave a decision in the matter of a proposed composition in the case of Morris Reiman and Albert Friedlander, alleged bankrupts. The Judge says: "The question to be decided in this case is whether the proposed composition is for the best interest of all concerned, and whether for any reason and how, it cannot proceed without injustice to the creditors. The only reason urged why the court should refuse to accept and confirm the composition is the suggestion that Reiman has real estate in New-Orleans and Mississippi of a value sufficient to warrant the payment of a larger sum in composition than that proposed, such real estate not having been reckoned as among the assets of Reiman in arriving at the composition proposed." He then proceeds to say that the real estate in Mississippi is too small in value to be worthy of consideration in respect of any existing right of property of Reiman in it, and that in regard to the real estate in New-Orleans he inclines very strongly to the opinion that Reiman has no interest in it which can be reached by any of the present creditors, and if it could be reached it would be only after long and expensive litigation. The creditors had affirmed the propriety of accepting the composition, in view of the alleged existence of the New-Orleans property, and he therefore holds that it is for the best interest of all concerned that the composition be confirmed.

THE "TWO ORPHANS."

Ex-Mayor Hall applied in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, before Chief Justice Davis, for an injunction restraining the proprietors of Niblo's Theatre from exhibiting the play known as "Les Deux Orphanes." Judge Speir granted the application so far as to declare that for the time being the Union Square Theatre, instead of Niblo's, had a right to exhibit the performance. In the case of the Bowery Theatre, the District Attorney has interested himself, and will no doubt persecute it to the end.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

HOW THE LAW OF MAY, 1874, WILL BE ENFORCED.

ACTION OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION—THE NEW "AGENTS OF TRUANCY" AND THEIR DUTIES—IMPRISONMENT ON RANDALL'S ISLAND THE PENALTY FOR VIOLATING THE ACT.

The Board of Education met yesterday at the hall, corner of Elm and Grand streets. Mr. William H. Neilson presided. The principal matter which came before the board was the consideration of a report from the Committee on By-laws, Elections, and Qualifications, to whom had been referred the subject of compulsory education. An abstract of the report, indicating its main features and provisions, was published on the occasion of the last meeting of the board. The following is its full text:

The Committee on By-laws, Elections, and Qualifications, to whom was referred the subject of compulsory education—

Respectfully report that they have had under consideration the provisions of the act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed May 11, 1874, upon the subject of compulsory education, and have had many meetings and consultations among themselves; with the members of the Commission of Charities and Correction of the City of New-York; with the Police Commissioners, and with various members of societies in the City of New-York having the care and custody of children such as are designed to be benefited by said act, and have studied and consulted the laws of other States having the same object as said act, and the acts and doings of the officers and agents in other States who have carried those laws into effect; and after the best reflection of your committee on the subject referred to them, your committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Board of Education of the City of New-York do hereby, pursuant to the provisions of the act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed May 11, 1874, entitled "An act to secure to children the benefits of elementary education," make the provisions, arrangements, rules, and regulations concerning habitual truancy in the City of New-York and children there, between the ages of eight and fourteen years, who may be found wandering about the streets and public places of said City, during school hours of the school days of the term of the public schools of said City, having no lawful occupation and growing up in ignorance, which are contained in the following eleven sections, viz.:

SECTION 1. A complete census of all children in each ward in the City of New-York, between the ages of eight and fourteen years, shall be made in duplicate as soon as the same can be done, and one thereof shall be kept by the School Trustees of each ward, and the other shall be filed with the Clerk of the Board of Education.

SEC. 2. Each ward shall be divided into as many districts as there shall be school-houses in the ward, and each district shall be so located that the school-house therein shall be in the centre thereof, or as nearly so as practicable.

SEC. 3. From the census above directed to be made shall be made and kept in the school-house of each district, in each ward, a record, showing the name, age, and residence of each child in the district between the ages of eight and fourteen, and of each child attending school in that district, who resides elsewhere, with the name and residence of the parent or guardian of the child, with a statement whether the child attends school, and, if so, the place where such child attends school.

SEC. 4. There shall be appointed by the Board of Education, in the month of January in each year, one truant agent for each of the eight school districts into which the City of New-York was divided by statute before these rules and regulations were made, whose special duty it shall be to procure the attendance of the children within their respective districts and elsewhere in the City, between the ages of eight and fourteen years, at some public school of the City of New-York, and to carry out and enforce the said law of May 11, 1874, and to do so by means of argument and persuasion, and by means other than force, if the same can be done; that each of said truant agents shall devote his whole time to his said duties, and shall have such annual salary as shall from time to time be determined by the Board of Education.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the Principal of each school to keep the said register in said school, and correct the same from time to time, as children named therein shall cease to attend said school, and as children not on such register shall attend said school, and otherwise as may be needed, and to use their influence to induce the children in the district around said school, between the ages of eight and fourteen years, to attend said school; to ascertain which of such children do not attend school, and to inform the truant agent of the district where any child resides of the non-attendance of any child who has been accustomed to attend or ought by law to attend school.

SEC. 6. There shall be appointed by the Board of Education, in the month of January of each year, a superintendent of truancy, whose salary shall be fixed by the Board of Education, whose duties shall be to see that said law, passed May 11, 1874, and its provisions are carried out and enforced through the whole City, and all actions for fines and penalties under said act shall be brought by and under his direction.

SEC. 7. Said Superintendent of Truancy and said truant agents shall meet twice in each week or oftener, and transact such business in relation to their duties as may be necessary at such meetings; said Superintendent shall preside, and in his absence some truant agent shall be elected by said truant agents to act as Chairman; and said truant agents shall each at such meetings, and from time to time, report to said Superintendent all matters and things done by him or which ought to be done, or which may have come to his knowledge or otherwise relating to carrying out and enforcing the provisions of said act of May 11, 1874, and said reports shall be kept by said Superintendent for the use of the Board of Education, and be transmitted to it or its clerk whenever required, and it shall be the duty of said Superintendent to report to the Board of Education at each of its meetings the doings of himself and of said truant agents, and all matters which relate to the enforcement and execution of said law.

SEC. 8. The City of New-York shall, for all the purposes of ascertaining and fixing the duties of the Trustees of Schools therein, be, and hereby is divided into twenty-four districts, corresponding exactly with the several wards of said City, and the School Trustees of each ward shall be the Trustees mentioned in said act of May 11, 1874, and it shall be their duty as such Trustees, under said act of May 11, 1874, in the months of September and February of each year, in their respective wards, to make the examinations and do all the acts and things by the third and fifth and other sections of said act required to be done by any Trustee or Trustees of Schools, and all other lawful acts to carry out and enforce the provisions of said act.

SEC. 9. It shall be the duty of said truant agents, in their respective districts, when they shall not be able by persuasion, argument, and other means than force, to procure the attendance at school of any child between the ages of eight and fourteen years, who, under the provisions of said act, ought to attend some public or private school, and who is, under said act, liable to arrest to make complaint before a Police Justice of said City, and procure a warrant, to be issued by such Justice to a Police Officer of said City, and such child to be arrested and brought before said Justice, and if found guilty of a violation of said act and liable to commitment, to be committed to Randall's Island, to be restrained and detained by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, and sent to school there, or, in the discretion of said Justice, to be committed to the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the City of New-York, on Randall's Island, and the managers thereof, to be by them restrained and detained, and sent to school there, and while so restrained and detained in either case, said child shall be subject, as to the time and manner of such restraint and education, to the control of the Board of Education, so far as is consistent with law and the well-being of other children detained in those places respectively.

SEC. 10. It shall be the duty of each Police Justice in the City of New-York, when any child between the ages of eight and fourteen, shall be brought before him, charged with the violation of said act of May 11, 1874, to ascertain whether any violation thereof has been committed by such child, and whether such child is subject to arrest and commitment under the provisions of said act, and for such purpose to summon or subpœna before him such witnesses as he may deem proper, or as may be required by the party complaining, and if a violation of said act is proved, and such child convicted of a violation of said act and found to be liable under said act to arrest and imprisonment for a violation of said act, said Justice shall so convict such child, and make a complete record thereof, and of all the proceedings before him therefor, and shall commit such child to the custody of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, to be detained and restrained by them on Randall's Island, and sent to school there, or in the discretion of said Justice such child shall be committed to the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the City of New-York, on Randall's Island, and the managers thereof, to be by them restrained and detained, and sent to school there, and to be subject during such detention, in either case, to the control of the Board of Education, so far as is consistent with law and the welfare of the other children detained on said island; and said portions of Randall's Island, respectively, under the control of said Commissioners of Charities and Correction, and under the control of said Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, and its managers, are hereby set apart and provided as suitable places for the discipline, instruction, and confinement of children in said City, between the ages of eight and fourteen years, convicted of violating the provisions of said act.

SEC. 11. Each Police officer in the City of New-York is hereby required to aid and assist in all things, to the extent of his power and ability, in the enforcement and carrying out of all the provisions of said act of May 11, 1874, and of the aforesaid rules and regulations.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Board of Education, under the direction and with the assistance of the Committee on By-laws, Elections, and Qualifications, procure the approval by a Justice of the Supreme Court in the City of New-York of the provisions, arrangements, rules, and regulations contained in the foregoing resolution, and file the same in the office of said Clerk, and that said Clerk cause 5,000 copies thereof to be printed, and furnish ten copies thereof to each School Trustee in the City of New-York, as required by said act.

Commissioner Townsend, as Chairman of the committee having charge of the matter, moved the adoption of the report. He said that an amendment had been suggested to him which it would be desirable to adopt. It would appear as if the seventh section would set in motion the superintendent of truancy and truant agents without holding them responsible to any control. As such a state of things might give rise to apprehension, he proposed to add to the section the following words: "That said Superintendent and truant agents shall hold office during the pleasure of the Board of Education, and they and all their acts shall be subject to the control of said board." This amendment was unanimously acquiesced in. A question then arose as to the application of the words "truant agents," and on the motion of Commissioner Klamroth it was resolved to substitute "agents of truancy" wherever they occurred. The report as thus amended was unanimously adopted.

The Committee on Teachers presented several reports confirming nominations made by the Trustees of different wards. The Trustees of the Tenth Ward had nominated Miss Sarah J. Tooker for Vice Principal of primary department Grammar School No. 7, and the Trustees of the Thirteenth Ward had nominated Miss Albertine Cooley for Principal of the female department Grammar School No. 4; Miss Jennette Robertson for Vice Principal same school; Miss Caroline H. Appleton for Principal female department Grammar School No. 34, and Miss Mary A. Tremper for Vice Principal same school.

The Committee on Supplies reported that they had received nine offers to do the printing required by the board, and had decided to give the contract for the printing of blanks to William C. Bryant & Co. as the lowest responsible bidders. The contract for the printing of the journal, books, pamphlets, &c., they had determined on giving to Cushing & Bardua. The committee asked the board to confirm its action. The report was adopted. The committee reported in favor of giving the contract for the delivery of supplies to Henry A. Sales, who holds it at present, the sum fixed being $2,400. The report was approved. The Committee on Buildings submitted a report as to the cost of heating different school buildings with coal, with wood, and with wood and coal. It was shown that the expense of heating buildings by wood was twice as great as by heating with wood and coal. The matter was referred to the Committee on Heating and Ventilation. A report submitted by the Committee on Courses of Study as to certain changes to be made in the method of instruction in German was ordered to be printed. The Committee on the Evening High School asked the sanction of the board to the printing of the report of the principal of that institution. Commissioner Patterson opposed the proposition, urging that all the schools should be considered equally by the board, and that there was no reason to single out the Evening High School for this distinction. He also contended that it was made the duty of the Superintendent of Schools to report in respect to it, as well as the other schools under the control of the board. Commissioner Jenkins supported the proposition, which was adopted, Mr. Patterson being the only dissentient. Later on Commissioner Patterson moved a resolution to the effect that the Superintendent of Schools be requested to inspect the Evening High School, and to report in reference thereto, and the proposition, after the rejection of a counter proposal to have it lie on the table, was adopted. The Committee on the Nautical School reported as to the arrival of the school-ship St. Mary's, which, they said, was moored at the pier foot of Twenty-third street, East River. A proposal of Commissioner Baker as to the exclusion of all foreign languages in the course of study at the public schools was referred to a committee to report. The board then adjourned.

RAILROAD AFFAIRS.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO, AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

An adjourned meeting of the stockholders and bondholders of the Columbus, Chicago, and Indiana Central Railroad was held yesterday at No. 57 Broadway, Mr. J. S. Newman, of Indianapolis, in the chair. The objects of the meeting were to devise some means for settling, in an amicable manner, if possible, the differences which exist between the company and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as lessees of the road, and to ascertain precisely the obligations and rights of each party under the lease executed in February, 1870. It is claimed on behalf of the second mortgage bondholders that the Pennsylvania Company is liable for the interest on those bonds, but this obligation is repudiated by the Pennsylvania Line, who allege that the amended lease of February, 1870, abrogated their obligations under the previous lease executed in 1869, except to the extent of the interest on $15,800,000 of the first mortgage bonds. The lessees claim that the railroad company has not kept or endeavored to keep their obligations under the lease, and Col. Scott, on the part of the lessees, threw out a hint yesterday that except an effort is made by the company to comply with their obligations the lessees will probably not pay the interest on $666,800 ten per cent. bonds which will fall due on the 1st of January next. He said the Pennsylvania Company were anxious to meet the railroad company in a fair manner, and he cautioned the stockholders against engaging in any litigation, as such a course would result in the destruction of their property. He thought the second mortgage bondholders should consent to convert their bonds into income bonds, this would prevent them from foreclosing the mortgage, and when the road earned a dividend they would get their portion of it. A long discussion ensued, and finally, on motion of Mr. Charles W. Hassler, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Chairman of this meeting, whose object it shall be

1. To make an examination of all the facts relative to the execution and carrying out of the lease entered into by this company under date 22d January, 1869, with the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Railroad Company, and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the arrangement and operation of the railway of this company under said lease, the rights of the several parties thereto, and the guarantees therein given.

2. To make an examination of all the facts attending, and the causes which operated to produce the execution of the lease, generally known as the amended lease, dated 1st February, 1870, the management and operation of the railway of this company under said lease, the rights of the several parties thereto, and the guarantees therein given.

3. That the said committee report to an adjourned meeting of the stockholders which one of those leases is or should be now in operation, and what steps, if any, are necessary to be taken by the stockholders of this company, in order that the terms of the lease under which the road is now operated may be fully known and understood, and the guarantees therein given may be enforced on behalf of the company.

On motion of Mr. Milliken, the following resolution was also adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee of five bondholders be appointed to adjust and compromise the liabilities and indebtedness of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railroad, as represented in bonded indebtedness, or failing in that, to recommend what proceedings they will advise to some future meeting of the stock and bondholders, and that this Committee act in conjunction with the Committee of stockholders.

Col. Scott said he would extend every facility to the committees to enable them to ascertain the true facts in connection with the case. The Chairman having appointed the committees, as provided in the above resolutions, the meeting adjourned.

THE LATE JONATHAN STURGES' WILL.

The will of Mr. Jonathan Sturges, who died on the 28th of November last, was admitted to probate yesterday by Surrogate Hutchings. The will, which covers fifteen closely-written pages, and was made on the 17th of July, 1872, contains minute instructions as to the disposition of the property of the deceased. The wife of the testator, his son Frederick, and his son-in-law, Mr. William H. Osborn, are appointed executors and trustees under its provisions. To his wife Mrs. Mary P. Sturges, Mr. Sturges left, in lieu of dower, his house in this City for the term of her natural life. He also left her all the furniture, plate, and other things in the house at the time of his death, not including the books in the library, pictures, and works of art. All the furniture, tools, animals, carriages, and other things at the Summer residence at Mill Place, Conn., were also left to her. In addition to this, he bequeathed to her an annuity of $25,000 a year, to be paid quarterly. All the pictures, books, and works of art in the City residence are to remain where they are during Mrs. Sturges' life, or until she ceases to reside in the house; and in case of either event they are to be divided among his children. For each of the grandchildren living at the time of his death he left directions that $20,000 should be invested by the executors, the income to be allowed to accumulate, and the accumulated interest to be paid to each upon arriving at the age of twenty-one, and the principal to be paid to each upon reaching the age of twenty-five. To his sisters, Abigail D. Sturges and Mrs. Deborah L. Bennet, he left the income of $5,000 each, the capital to revert to the estate at their death. To his son Frederick he gave all his land at Mill Place, and then directed that all the residue of the estate should be divided into as many parts as there were children and representatives of children at the time of his decease, the representatives of each child to be counted as one person, one part to be given to each. Mr. Sturges made no bequests to any public or private charitable institution, but expressed his wishes in that respect in the twelfth clause of his will, which is as follows: "I have omitted in this will to make bequests to various objects and systems of benevolence in which I feel a deep interest, as I desire to charge each of my children and descendants with the responsibility of administering the means placed in his or her hands as one who must give an account thereof. They know my views and practice in this respect, and the objects I cherish, and I confidently hope they will always realize the happiness of promoting, as they may be able, the best interests of our race, and of dispensing of their abundance to the relief of those who may be straitened under the visitations of adversity."

A CLEVER ARREST.

Yesterday afternoon, Detective King, of the Central Office, while walking through Broome street, noticed Henry Klein, a noted thief, whose movements appeared rather suspicious. The officer arrested Klein, and brought him to Police Headquarters. On searching him, two gold watches, two pocket-books, one containing $24, and the other $10, an ivory opera-glass, a cluster diamond ring, a pearl ring and an amethyst ring, and three skeleton keys were found in his possession. He was locked up for examination, and the property was placed in the hands of Capt. Irving awaiting claimants.

FAILURE OF A HIDE AND COFFEE HOUSE.

The failure of N. A. Carlisle & Sons, importers of hides and coffee, of Cedar and Pearl streets, was announced yesterday. The firm declined to make any statement as to the amount of their indebtedness, but said that their failure was not caused by speculation. They had large dealings with houses in the Argentine Confederation, and in consequence of the recent troubles in that country many persons with whom they had contracts were unable to abide by them, and they therefore suffered serious losses.

TRIAL OF MOSES CHAMBERLAIN.

The trial of Mr. Moses Chamberlain, who was indicted for sending scurrilous postal cards through the mails to Mr. Aaron Van Valkenburgh, was resumed before Judge Benedict, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday. A number of letter-carriers and collectors of letters from the lamp-post boxes were called by the prosecution to identify postal-cards received by them from the Post Office and taken from the boxes. Other witnesses were also examined to identify the handwriting of the prisoner, and to prove transactions that had taken place between Mr. Van Valkenburgh and Mr. Chamberlain. The court was adjourned at the usual hour of 3 P. M. until to-day at 11 A. M., when the case will be resumed.

HE SHOT THEM BOTH.

HOW M. MOULIN SERVED HIS WIFE AND HER "FRIEND"—A DRAMATIC SCENE IN A FRENCH COURT.

Writing under date Nov. 23, a Parisian correspondent of the London *Daily News* says: "A highly dramatic trial has been concluded before the Assize Court of Versailles. Dumas the younger could not have created a stronger situation in defense of the thesis laid down in the preface to *Claude's Wife* than the one presented quite naturally on this occasion. The attitude of the Public Prosecutor, of the Judges, and the jury, favored an extension of the *tue-la* doctrine. M. Moulin, the *Claude* of this affair, was prosecuted for having, with premeditation, fired at his wife, and the Vicar of Chevreuse, with whom she carried on guilty relations, and grievously wounded them both. M. Moulin is a respectable draper in the sleepy and very priest-ridden town of Chevreuse, a Conservative in his politics, but sufficiently moderate to be esteemed by the Radicals of the place. M. Moulin is, moreover, good looking, in the prime of life, and of a fine carriage. He showed a patriotic spirit when the Prussians invaded the quiet vale in which he dwells. His past life bore the sifting of the public prosecutor, M. Harel, who declared it was with pain that he asked for a condemnation, which all the spectators felt must be *pro formâ*. The President, on whom devolves the police of the court, ordered the gendarmes who conducted M. Moulin into the dock to fall back as far as possible, in order to mark his feeling of respect for the prisoner. This order was met by jury and public with an approving hum. M. l'Abbé Marteau, the paramour of Moulin's wife, is undergoing a sentence of six months' imprisonment, on the complaint of the aggrieved husband, at Rambouillet. He was brought into court closely guarded, to be heard as a witness, and was received with an angry murmur, of which with a gesture the presiding Judge expressed his disapproval. Mme. Moulin, very elegantly dressed in black silk and velvet, was also on the witnesses' bench. But, as the husband had had the magnanimity to exercise his prerogative of pardon, in consideration of her wound and children, he did not send her to jail with the Abbé. She came to give evidence. When she was called, a scene highly characteristic of a French tribunal happened. The counsel for the defense asked, "Does M. le Procureur insist on this lady being examined to prove the premeditation of her husband?" The Judge Advocate at once waived his right, and Mme. Moulin was courteously told to sit down. The *liaison* between her and the Abbé, it appeared, had existed for many months before its discovery by Moulin, who, at 2 o'clock in the morning of Aug. 14, on returning from a business journey, found the priest in Mme. Moulin's room. On ascertaining this painful fact he loaded a revolver, and, going to his wife's chamber, called upon her and the priest to open the door. This they were afraid to do, and M. Moulin told them that he would wait until doomsday to execute vengeance on them. The wife at last appeared, and threw herself upon her husband, clasping him round the knees, promising repentance, and imploring pardon. He simply took the key of the door from the inside, and, pushing his wife back, locked her up with the Vicar, until the gendarmes, whom he had sent for, came to arrest them. Then he went into the court-yard to keep guard on a window from which the priest might have escaped. After waiting there two hours he grew impatient, and resolved to take the law into his own hands. Pursuant to this resolution, M. Moulin climbed up on the dickey of a carriage, and called to his wife to open the window. She hesitating, he broke a pane, and proceeded to draw the bolt. Marteau meanwhile set about forming a barricade with a wardrobe, on seeing which Moulin fired at him two bullets, one of which hit him in the neck under the ear, and the other carried away a joint of the fourth finger. The injured husband next aimed at Mme. Moulin, whom he wounded in the hip. Some neighbors, called by an alarmed maid-servant to prevent murder, contented themselves with ascending a ladder, and watching from a shed the progress of the drama. Severely admonished by the President, they said they had been long aware of the scandalous conduct of the Abbé, and were not, as heads of families, sorry for his being punished as he merited. The guilty Marteau, when he took his stand in the witness-box, was hooted by the audience and reprimanded by the Judge, who said that for years the people of Chevreuse would have no veneration for the sacred office of the priest, owing to his misconduct. His wickedness would practically bar to young girls the tribunal of the confessional. To this the Abbé listened with a smooth, downcast air. His evidence, which went to show that Moulin was in no passion when he fired, was given in a whining tone, and produced a bad effect. Other testimony of the same nature was given. The fact is that Frenchmen like blood, and the Chevreuse draper was no exception to the rule. The law was altogether on his side, if he had only had the patience to wait for the gendarmes, or had not felt certain that he might fire with impunity at his wife and the wretched priest. The opportunity to shed blood was too good a one to be lost, and so, after awaiting the Police two hours, M. Moulin carried out in perfectly cold blood the *tue-la* doctrine. The jury only retired for form sake, and returned a verdict of not guilty.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 16, 1874.

Trade in Live Stock on this forenoon, though small, was fair, and the general quality of the flocks and herds ranged from fair to good. Beeves sold at 9¾c.@13½c. ⅌ lb., weights 5¼ to 9½ cwt. Milch Cows sold in single lots at $65@$77 50 ⅌ head. Smooth quality Veals continue scarce, and the sales of this forenoon were too small to constitute a market. Grass Calves sold at $5@$9 ⅌ head, quality poor. Sheep sold generally in large lots from $4 81@$7 12½ ⅌ cwt.; Lambs at 7¾c. ⅌ lb.; Live Hogs at 7¼c. ⅌ lb.; City Dressed at 8⅝c.@8⅞c. ⅌ lb.; Western Dressed at 8½c.@8⅝c. ⅌ lb.

SALES.

At One Hundredth Street Yards—W. Thompson sold for self, 79 common Illinois Steers, at 10¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 50 fair Illinois steers, from 11c.@11¼c. ⅌ lb., weight, 6½ cwt.; 16 good Illinois Steers, at 12¼c. ⅌ lb., weight, 8 cwt. T. Gilles sold for S. Sidner, 39 superior quality Ohio Steers, for $5,709 89. Burchard & Merritt sold for Reynolds & Co., 51 common Indiana Steers, from 10¼c.@10½c. ⅌ lb.; have still on sale 19 head of the Bedford & Kennedy superior quality Christmas Steers; of these 12 head have attained an average weight of 2,515 lbs., gross, ⅌ head; they were bred by Alexander Brand, Esq., of Fayette County, Kentucky, and are clean bred descendants of the old-fashioned Durham breed of Cattle, the herds from which the improved Short-horn of to-day has sprung. The direct ancestors of these animals were imported in 1817, just sixty-seven years ago. Siegel & Meyer sold for selves 108 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 66 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 15 choice quality Illinois Steers at 13½c. ⅌ lb., weight 9½ cwt. C. J. Fagan sold for W. W. Wood 14 corn-fed Texan Steers at 10c. ⅌ lb., weight 5¾ cwt. T. C. Eastman sold for self 63 corn-fed Texan Steers at 9¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 5½ cwt.; 32 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 88 generally choice Illinois Steers from 12¾c.@13¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 8¼ cwt. strong; 44 choice Illinois Steers at 13c. ⅌ lb., weight 8½ cwt. scant; 12 superior quality Illinois Steers at 14c. ⅌ lb., with $15 on the lot, weight 10½ cwt.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—Hume & Elliott sold 186 Ohio Sheep, weight 15,700 lbs., at 5½c. ⅌ lb.; 147 State Sheep, weight 10,690 lbs., at 5c. ⅌ lb.; 83 State Sheep, weight 6,770 lbs., at 5½c. ⅌ lb.; 66 State Sheep, weight 7,210 lbs., at 6¼c. ⅌ lb.; 178 Michigan Sheep, weight 13,950 lbs., at 5½c. ⅌ lb.; 252 Michigan Sheep, weight 20,690 lbs., at 5¾c. ⅌ lb.; 89 Canada Sheep, weight 12,460 lbs., at 6¾c. ⅌ lb.; 129 Canada Sheep, weight 17,540 lbs., at 7c. ⅌ lb.; 131 Canada Sheep, weight 17,800 lbs., at 7¼c. ⅌ lb.; 50 State Calves at $5 ⅌ head; 30 State Calves at $7 ⅌ head. J. Kirby sold 202 State Ewes, weight 18,830 lbs., at $4 81 ⅌ cwt.; 48 State Sheep, weight 6,830 lbs., at 7⅛c. ⅌ lb.; 64 Sheep, weight 5,570 lbs., at 5¼c. ⅌ lb.; 7 Sheep, weight 860 lbs., at 5¼c. ⅌ lb.; 151 Sheep, weight 17,020 lbs., at 6¾c. ⅌ lb.; 39 Lambs, weight 3,270 lbs., at 7¾c. ⅌ lb. S. McGraw sold 20 grass Calves at $9 ⅌ head; 12 Steers and 2 Oxen from $4 37½@$5 ⅌ cwt., gross weight.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market—Judd & Buckingham sold 208 Ohio Sheep, weight 19,150 lbs., at 5⅜c. ⅌ lb.; 20 Ohio Sheep, weight 2,300 lbs., at 6c. ⅌ lb.; 125 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,240 lbs., at 6½c. ⅌ lb.; 118 Ohio Sheep, weight 11,850 lbs., at 5⅝c. ⅌ lb.; 168 State Sheep, weight 16,680 lbs., at 5¾c. ⅌ lb.; 153 State Sheep, weight 19,990 lbs., at 7c. ⅌ lb. These sales were late on yesterday afternoon. On this forenoon, 194 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,050 lbs., at 5c. ⅌ lb.; 194 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,300 lbs., at 5¼c. ⅌ lb.; 130 State Sheep, weight 18,740 lbs., at 7c. ⅌ lb. P. Leach held on sale 68 Ohio Hogs. T. H. Reid sold 202 Ohio Hogs, weight 38,220 lbs., at 7¼c. ⅌ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at One Hundredth Street Yards for yesterday and to-day—630 head of horned Cattle, 9 Cows, 268 Veals and Calves, 1 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for yesterday and to-day—1,796 Sheep and Lambs, 5 Cows, 194 Calves, 34 Beeves.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day—4,258 Hogs, 57 Calves, 703 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending Dec. 14, 1874—490 head of horned Cattle, 5,591 Sheep and Lambs, 439 Calves and Veals, 8,914 Hogs, 3 Horses. On this forenoon telegrams announced 12 cars of Beeves due for to-morrow.

BUFFALO, Dec. 16.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 629 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 5,064 head, or 298 cars, against 414 cars for the same time last week; the market with a scarcity of stock was fully ⅛c. higher than yesterday, on good and common Cattle; ¼c. better on light fat butchers' stock; about 1,300 head were disposed of; sales, 600 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 968 to 1,296 lbs., at $4 50@$6 20; 150 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 920 to 1,007 lbs. at $3 75@$4 50; 250 head Texas Steers, ranging from 869 to 928 lbs. at $4@$4 25; 32 head Ohio Steers, averaging 1,302 lbs., at $6 15; 39 head Michigan Steers, averaging 971 lbs., at $4; 20 head Cherokee Steers, averaging 1,024 lbs., at $4 45; 28 head State Oxen, ranging from 1,672 to 1,862 lbs., at $6. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 5,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 10,000 head, against 11,600 head for the same time last week; the market was active; Canada Lambs, $6@$7; Canada Sheep, $5@$5 75; Western Sheep, $3 75@$5 50; a large number of prime Christmas sheep; sales 2,500 head Western Sheep, ranging from 80 to 89 lbs., at $4 25@$5; 1,500 head Canada Sheep and Lambs, ranging from 91 to 178 lbs., at $5 50@$7. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 3,900 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 12,700 head, against 16,600 head for the same time last week. The market was active at a light decline on heavy Hogs and a corresponding advance on Yorkers. About 2,500 head were disposed of; Yorkers, $6 75@$7 15; Heavy Hogs, $7 15@$7 25.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,500; market dull; prices nominal; shippers doing nothing; common to extra natives, $4 25@$5 75; Texans, $2@$4 50; shipments, 1,000. Live Hogs—Receipts, 32,000; market dull; prices 10c.@20c. lower; packers buying sparingly; sales range from $6 25 to $7 05 for common to extra; very few sales at over $6 90; shipments, 4,500. Sheep—Receipts, 2,500; in fair demand, but at lower rates; good to choice, $4 25@$5 50, with a lot of extra at $6; shipments, 2,200.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Davis, P. J.

Nos.
302—Goldberg vs. Utley, &c.
304—Butler vs. Wehle, &c.
310—Cullinan vs. Welsh.
312—Winship vs. Winship.
314—Whitman vs. Mull.
317—Middecombe vs. Ricketts.
319—Stewart, &c., vs. Man. Mar. Co.
119—Pond Extract Co. vs. Humphrey's Specific Homoep. Med. Co.
129—Sucek vs. Wies, &c.
151—Heatherton vs. Heatherton.

Nos.
153—Sucek vs. Wies, &c.
158—Westbrook vs. Coleman.
191—The Mayor, &c., vs. Nat. Broadway Bk.
217—Collins, &c., vs Sealey.
224—Levy vs. Baltic Lloyd S. S. Co.
229—Ryckman vs. Ferry.
257—Sherassen vs. Kohner.
281—Matter of Rec'r of Columbia Ins. Co.
291—Kelly vs. Waterbury.
305—Wallace vs. Duryea.
308—Rourke vs. Finegan.
311—Hopper vs. Hopper.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos. Demurrers.
22—Embury vs. Sheldon et al.
31—— vs. ——.
32—— vs. ——.
23—Worth Penn. Iron Co. vs. Demarest.

Issues of Law and Fact.
73—Pool vs. Stevens.
138—Metropolitan Ins. Co. vs. N. Y. B. of Fire Underwriters et al.
151—O'Brien vs. Browning
165—Foley vs. Green, &c.
168—Castner vs. O'Donoghue et al.
171—Andersen vs. The Mayor, &c.
176—Embury vs. Parks.
180—Green vs. Milbank et al.
181—Seltz vs. Smithson.
182—Cong. Shaaray Tefila vs. The Mayor, &c.
191—Petrie vs. Meyers et al.
192—Man vs. Koehler.
193—Harte vs. De Witte.
194—Kelsey et al. vs. Hegeman et al.
196—Taylor et al. vs. Purcell et al.
197—Miller et al. vs. Sledge et al.

Nos.
6—Goodwin et al vs. Einskein et al.
10—Marx et al. vs. Rosenfield et al.
9—Boyd, &c., vs. De La Montague.
150—Wood et al. vs. Hale et al.
203—Barston vs. O'Donnell.
205—Levy vs. Tayor.
209—Brown vs. Webster et al.
210—Grussy vs. Kramer et al.
214—Hoar vs. Covert et al.
222—Bierhoff et al. vs. Seagrave et al.
223—Knight vs. Ott et al.
225—Ring vs. McNamarra et al.
226—R. E. Trust Co. vs. Seagrave et al.
228—Stevenson vs. Lesley et al.
229—Decker vs. Ingersoll et al.
231—Stahlin vs. McGuinness.
287—Young vs. Gasserheimer, Ex'r.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.
2864—Oliver vs. Payne et al.
2190—Averill Chem. Paint Co. vs. American Central Ins. Co. of St. Louis, Mo.
2192—Averill Chem. Paint Co. vs. Fire Ass. of Philadelphia.
835—Paillon et al. vs. Luling.
2314—Merchants' Bank of Canada vs. Union R. R. & T. Co. J. P. M. S. S. Co.
1600—Gondy vs. Poullaine.
1984—Hames vs. Robinson.
1822—Prankard vs. Prankard et al.
4196—Benedict et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.

Nos.
1776—Martin vs. Associazoni Maritini De Lambunciello.
630½—Ocean Nat. Bank vs. Carll.
2642—Mansfield vs. Fisk. Executrix, &c.
2270—Smith vs. Bythenburg.
1206—Kohlsaat vs. Devoe.
130—Movej et al. vs. Lilienthal.
992—Schultz vs. Crane et al.
2662—Ernst et al. vs. Dew et al.
2626—Lynch vs. The Mayor, &c.
1468—Edwards vs. Hathway, Jr.
2090—Union Trust Co. vs. Whiton.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.
2115—Wilcox Silver Plate Co. vs. Green.
1921—De Esconaza vs. Koehler et al.
1885—Wallace vs. Duryea.
2127—Sanchez vs. Mer. Mu. Marine Ins. Co. of San Francisco.
1943—Norman, &c., vs. Degnan et al.
1953—Banney, Administ'x, &c., vs. Stewart.
4483—Reid (No. 1) vs. The Mayor, &c.
1499—O'Donnell vs. The Mayor, &c.
4395—Ford vs. The Mayor, &c.
4061—Simpson vs. The Mayor, &c.

Nos.
887—Reid et al. vs. Schmale.
611—Wood vs. Erie R. R. Co.
4381—Laurie et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1951—Walsh vs. Mead.
2169—Ward vs. Rosenwald et al.
4067—Connolly et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
4331—Toone et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
3895—— vs. ——.
4065—— vs. ——.
2167—Schuster vs. Lowenthal.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—PART I.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos.
787—Valentine vs. Bean et. al.
797—Payne, Adm'x, vs. Grand street and Forty-second street R. R. Co.
729½—American D. D. & I. Co. vs. Staley.
585—Stoker vs. B. & N. A. R. M. S. S. Co.
1031—Starin vs. Kelly.
199—Gibbons vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
545—McLean et. al. vs. Amazon Ins. Co.

Nos.
659—Mendelsohn vs. Greenwich Ins. Co.
745—Grossmayer vs. Heller et. al.
557—Sutro et. al. vs. Fargo &c.
817—Reimonn vs. Levy.
653—Furlong vs. Allen.
813—American C. W. Co. vs. Kelso, &c.
1133—Brown vs. Fiske, Jr., et. al.
829—First National Bank of Lebanon vs. McLees.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.
552—Hieronymus vs. Petrie et al.
694—Chambovet et al. vs. Cagney.
788—Bendel vs. Wagner.
710—Leopold vs. Hager.
740—Hyde vs. Doran et al.
746—Cecil et al. vs. Richardson.
768—Schweinburg vs. Foss.
718—Pinet et al. vs. Kinne.
742—Wiggins vs. Continental Ins. Co.

Nos.
712—Wagner et al. vs. Thompson.
700—Bleecker vs. Davidson et al.
778—Fellows vs. Dickinson et al.
696—Emannel vs. Ward.
716—Heerbrandt vs. Stiebeling.
698—Medicus vs. Germania Fire Ins. Co.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Monell, C. J., and Curtis, J.

Nos.
10—Gray vs. Bensel.
48—Bensel vs. Gray.

Nos.
27—Dillon vs. Masterson.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos.
225—Detschy vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
228—Heydecker vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
2099—Lowenstein vs. Conner.
2238—Quinn vs. The Mayor, &c.
2106—Hawkins vs. The Mayor, &c.
1876—Lawrence vs. The Mayor, &c.

Nos.
1650—Friedlander vs. The Mayor, &c.
1256—Tyler vs. McDowell.
1244—Levy vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. Co.
1252—Mount vs. Hamburger.
793—Stern, Assignee, vs. Mer. Ins. Co.
1078—West vs. Rosenstein.
1190—Butler vs. White.
525—Quick vs. Tinker.
782—Shaw vs. Babcock.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Loew, J.

Nos.
2088—Hill vs. Mitchell.
2082—Bischoff vs. Straub.
1214—Cogswell vs. Walsh et al.
1068—Moller et al. vs. Tuska.
1069—Same vs. Same.
2182—Reilley vs. The Mayor, &c.
1107—Movel vs. Day et al.
1212—Howland et al. vs. Murphy.

Nos.
1230—Mead vs. Brennan.
969—Peck vs. Weber.
1203—Zoeger vs. Hanover Fire Ins. Co.
2238—Quinn vs. The Mayor, &c.
749—National Park Bank vs. German-American Bank.
1260—Freund vs. Hirsch.
1263—Foster et al. vs. Sersch.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Nos.
37—Hersefield vs. Schnetzer.
39—Nilen v. Warren.

Nos.
22—Levy vs. Newhorin.
53—— vs. ——.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Joachimsen, J.

Nos.
14—Williams vs. McKenna.
874—Plett vs. Floyd.
304—Paddock vs. Stevens.
901—Pettebone vs. Hart et al.
890—Carlsen vs. Dimmick.
2334—Reilly vs. O'Hara et al.
906—Platz vs. Levinger et al.
912—Brake vs. Schwab.

Nos.
921—Harrington vs. Schevill et al.
923—Levin vs. Pierson et al.
925—Palmenberg vs. Helair.
926—McGowan vs. Dawson.
927—Thompson vs. Kelly, Jr.
929—Kilbane vs. Bradley.
930—Mendelsohn vs. Webb et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Shea, J.

Nos.
4587—Kendall vs. Dewey.
2720—Rubin vs. Brewers' and Mal. Ins. Co.
233—Batjer et al. vs. Desendorf.
894—Kastor vs. Lion.
896—Netter vs. Reis.
2383—Friedlander vs. Strassing.
785—Knapp vs. Hughes, &c.
817—Lee vs. Moral.

Nos.
1965—Gade vs. Van Doren et al.
904—Brunt vs. Levy.
556—Bradbury vs. Godfrey.
931—Mendelson vs. Webb et al.
936—Stephan vs. Moore et al.
937—Dewey vs. Star L. Oil Co.
938—Kaliski vs. Gessner.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.
254—Meyers vs. Schultz.
1411—Carpenter vs. Weisendaeger.
1877—Merelliott vs. Oestereicher.
1981—Couse vs. Reeves.
2058—Patterson et al. vs. Hendrick.
1725—Potterger et al. vs. Guilfoyle.
1843—Pearson vs. Swift.
1688—Foley vs. Secord.

Nos.
1921—Fairbanks vs. Heller et al.
157—Coleman vs. Worster.
1991—Bates et al. vs. Miller.
1992—Same vs. Same.
335—Mahoney et al. vs. Johnson.
1298—Marriott vs. Harrison
1589—Gregory vs. Sheridan
1959—Hermance et al. vs. Cornell.

GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

George Reily, burglary.
John Ryan, robbery.
Chris. Stohman, robbery.
Henry Sherman, robbery.
James Gallagher, felonious assault and battery.
James Horner, felonious assault and battery.
Peter Monaghan, felonious assault and battery.
Patrick Moran, felonious assault and battery.
John Bonner, burglary.
John Wright, burglary.
Benjamin Coulon, burglary.

James Eagan, burglary.
Maurice Myers, grand larceny.
Henry Gibson, grand larceny.
James M. Ryan, grand larceny.
John Longran, grand larceny.
John Thomas, false pretenses.
Bernard Remich, false pretenses.
Adolph Selig, petty larceny.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 16.—The following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals for Thursday, Dec. 17: Nos. 129, 280, 135, 124, 120, 146, 147, 149.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Davis.

Barker vs. Barker; motion for judgment denied and the report sent back to the Referee, with instructions to take, and report, proof of the service of the summons and complaint, and by whom and when and upon whom served, and the identity of the person served with the defendant, and to examine on oath the person who made such service, and also William A. Cook, the defendant's attorney, as to when and by whom he was retained to appear.

Uffelman vs. Heice; the motion must be denied, but without costs. The plaintiff should apply and put case on short calendar and try same without delay, as it is evident that the defense is a mere pretext for delay.

Phillips vs. Langley; motion denied with costs of opposing same.

Matter of Brown; granted.

Hernetty vs. McGuire; memorandum.

Brixler vs. Feldhussen; motion denied without costs.

Meagher vs. Baxter; memorandum.

Hill vs. Hill; order granted.

Megarge vs. Megarge; I cannot grant the judgment on the report and evidence. The Referee should take proof of actual service of summons and complaint on the defendant when, where and by whom such service was made, and examine the person making the same as to his knowledge, &c. He should also summon the defendant and examine her as to such service, and as to whether she retained and authorized the attorney who appeared to appear for her right in the manner shown by the papers. The report is sent back for these purposes, and the present motion is denied.

Meyer vs. Glneck; order granted.

Willbrook vs. Stark; motion to dismiss proceedings denied, without costs.

Matter of Russ; I think the charter does not authorize the appointment of the company as guardian to make sales, &c.

By Judge Donohue.

Matter of Dickie; report confirmed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Mitermeyer vs. Gerstadt et al; motion granted.

Same vs. Same; reference ordered to Thomas Boese to report amounts advanced upon bonds and mortgage, when advanced, and amount due.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 491. *Union Pacific Railway Company vs. McShane*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for Nebraska.—This was a proceeding to test the right of the State to tax the railroad company for State and county purposes. The court below held all the lands belonging to the company, under patent at the date of the assessment, liable to taxation, and as to those lands dismissed the bill asking relief from the tax. All those lands unpatented at the same date were held not to be subject to taxation, and as to those lands a perpetual injunction was granted. The company here maintain that the right of the State to tax lands granted to it does not attach until the right to the patent is complete, and the title fully vested; that contingent title to all lands remains in the Government until every condition of the act of Congress is complied with. This contingent interest of the United States is not cut off by the issue of a patent, and until it is divested there can be no State taxation.

A. J. Poppleton for appellant; Chapman & Briggs for appellees.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 16.—In the Court of Appeals Wednesday, Dec. 16, 1874.

No. 95.—Slocum Howland et al., appellants, vs. Franklin Woodruff et al., respondents; argued by R. H. Huntley, of counsel for appellants, and by S. Boardman for respondents.

No. 134.—Samuel N. Smith et al., appellants, vs. Joseph J. Tyler et al., respondents; appeal dismissed.

No 145.—Luther McCoy, appellant, vs. James O'Donnell et al., respondents; argued by R. A. Parmenter, of counsel for appellant, and by Martin I. Townsend for respondents.

No. 125.—Thomas Gilchrist, respondent, vs. The Brooklyn Grocers' Manufacturing Association, appellants; argued by A. H. Tanner of counsel for appellants, and by A. D. Waite for respondent.

No. 141.—Henry H. Nims, respondent, vs. The Mayor, &c., of the City of Troy; argued by R. A. Parmenter of counsel for appellant, and by R. Cowen for respondent.

No. 143.—Henry H. Shufeldt et al., respondents, vs. George D. Crary, appellant; passed.

* Proclamation made and court adjourned till Thursday, Dec. 17, 10 A. M.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—Flour unchanged. Wheat opened firm, but closed dull; No. 1 Spring, 91c.; No. 2 Spring, 88c., cash; 88⅜c., January; 89⅜c., February; No. 3 Spring, 83c.; Rejected, 78c. Corn in fair demand, advanced; Old No. 2 Mixed, 77½c., cash; 72¾c., May; New, 67c., cash; 67½c., January; Rejected, Old, 65c.; New, 63c. Oats steady; No. 2, 53⅜c.@53½c.; Rejected, 47c.@47½c. Rye steady; No. 2, 95c. Barley dull and declining; No. 2 Spring, $1 21½@$1 22½; No. 3 Spring, $1 11. Dressed Hogs steady at $7 70@$8. Provisions unsettled, but active and irregular. Pork—Mess, $18 80@$18 90, cash; $19 10@$19 40, February; $19 37½@$19 70, March; closing firm at outside figures. Lard in fair demand and higher, 13c., spot; 13¼c., February. Bulk Meats in fair demand and higher. Shoulders, 6¼c.; Short Rib Middles, 9¼c.; Short Clear Middles, 9½c., all loose, partly cured, spot. Whisky steady, at 97c. On the call of the board in the afternoon, Wheat closed at 88⅛c., January. Corn unchanged. Pork, $18 85, cash; $19 30, January. Lard, 13¼c., February. Receipts—Flour, 11,000 bbls.; Wheat, 66,000 bushels; Corn, 29,000 bushels; Oats, 18,000 bushels; Barley, 10,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 9,000 bbls.; Wheat, 9,000 bushels; Corn, 24,000 bushels; Barley, 5,000 bushels.

BOSTON, Dec. 16.—Wool—There is a steady demand, with a very firm feeling, and a fair prospect of higher prices at an early day, as stocks at all points are quite small for the season, and at the present rate of consumption Wool must be a comparatively scarce article during the next six months, unless much larger supplies are received from abroad than are now looked for. Good lines of X and XX Ohio and Pennsylvania are difficult to find under 55c., and the bulk of the stocks on the market is held above this price, and will not be offered at present. Any lot of XX Wool that can be bought under 55c. cannot be up in condition. Michigan and Wisconsin fleeces are firm, and continue in demand at 49c.@52c.; Combing and Delaine selections are steady at 55c.@62½c., with a small stock offering, and a limited demand. Super and Extra Pulled are more sought after at 40c.@55c.; any Super that will command over 50c.@52c. must be very light and desirable. In California there have been sales at 28c.@36c. for Spring, and 20c.@26c. for Fall.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 16.—Flour easier and less active; Superfine Winter, $4 30@$4 50; Extra Winter, $4 50@$4 65; Double Extra Winter, $4 75@$4 90. Wheat dull and declining; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 07@$1 08; No. 2 Spring, 92c. bid. Corn firmer; new, 66½c.@68c. Oats firm; No. 2, 57½c.@59c. Barley dull and declining; No. 3 Spring, $1 15@$1 20; No. 2 Spring, $1 25@$1 30. Rye steady at $1 02. Whisky steady at 98c. Pork dull and declining; $19 25, cash and February. Green Hams nominal at 10c. Pickled Hams offered at 10¾c.; no bid. Dry-salted Meats very dull and nominally lower; no demand. Lard dull at 12¾c. Hogs—Packers out of the market; only a few sales, ranging from $6 25@$7. Cattle unchanged; prime to Extra Steers, $5@$5 75; medium to good, $3@$3 50. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 Oats, 5,000 bushels Barley, 6,500 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 16.—Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Barley, 3,600 bushels. Exports—Wheat, 4,450 bushels; Corn, 450 bushels. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $5 25@$5 75; Bakers', $5 75@$6 25; Amber, $5 75@$6 25; White, $6@$7. Wheat dull; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 14@$1 16; do. No. 2 do., $1 05@$1 06; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 01@$1 02; Red Winter, $1 14@$1 16; White Winter, $1 24@$1 26. Corn steady; sales, 2,500 bushels Western, in store, at 81c.; 8,000 bushels, on the track, at 80c.@81½c.; old No. 2 Western at 85c. Oats neglected; No. 2 Western held at 56c.@57c. Rye nominal at 96c. Barley steady; Canadas, $1 45@$1 50; Western, $1 34@$1 38; Two-rowed State, $1 30@$1 35. Barley-malt—Canada, $1 45@$1 50; Western, $1 40@$1 45. Dressed Hogs, 8¾c.@9c. Provisions unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 16.—Flour quiet; nominally unchanged. Wheat weak; No. 1 Milwaukee, 92½c.; No. 2 do., 88⅜c.; January, 88½c.; February, 89¾c. Oats dull and declining; No. 2, January, 51c. Corn declining; more active; No. 2 Mixed, store, 85c. Rye steady; No. 1, 96¾c.@97c. Barley unsettled; No. 2 Spring, store, $1 27; No. 3 do., $1 09. Provisions easier; more active. Mess Pork, $18 87½@$19, cash or February; buyers at $19 30@$19 40; Prime Mess nominally $16 50; Extra do., $14 50. Sweet-pickled Hams, 10¾c.@11c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 6¾c.@7c.; Middles, 9⅝c.@10c. Prime Lard, 13c.@13¼c. Receipts—4,800 bbls. Flour, 54,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—10,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 16.—Flour steady. Wheat quiet; Red, $1 12@$1 14. Corn steady at 70c.@72c. Oats firm at 58c.@62c. Rye firm at $1 10@$1 12. Barley quiet and unchanged. Butter steady. Pork in fair demand and lower; sales at $18 50, spot and seller January; $18 50@$18 75 buyer December; $18 50@$18 55 seller last half January. Lard dull; closing firmer; Steam-rendered, 12¾c.@12⅞c.; Kettle steady at 14c. Bulk Meats dull; Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9½c.@9⅝c. Bacon dull and nominal. Green Meats dull and lower; Shoulders, 6½c.@6¾c.; Hams, 10½c.@10¾c. Whisky firm at 96c., closing at 97c. bid.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 16—Flour dull and unchanged; sales 800 bbls. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 22; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 36; Extra do., $1 40. Corn steady, but quiet, at 92c. for New High Mixed. Corn-meal, $38, bolted; $37, unbolted, ⅌ ton. Mill-feed—Shorts, $22; Shipstuffs, $25; Middlings, $28, ⅌ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 38c.; to Albany, 34c.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 16.—Flour steady. Wheat dull; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 14; Extra White Michigan, $1 15; Amber Michigan, $1 09. Corn dull and declining; High Mixed, 72c.; January, 71¾c.; Low Mixed, 71c. Bulk Meats unchanged. Clover-seeds, $5 60; Mammoth, $6. Receipts—5,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bushels Wheat, 37,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 16.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn unchanged at 73c.@75c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 65c.@68c. Rye quiet and unchanged at $1. Pork quiet and unchanged at $21. Bacon—Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12½c.; Clear Sides, none here. Sugar-cured Hams nominal. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c.; Clear Sides, 10¼c. Lard—14c.@14½c. for Tierce; 15c.@15¼c. for Keg. Whisky, 95c.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 16.—Wheat dull. Rye lower at 86c. in the street; sales, 1,000 bushels at the Susquehanna Railroad Depot at 90c. Oats dull; sales of a small bag lot of White State at 65c. Corn dull; round Yellow State steady at $1. Barley quiet and steady. Malt steady but quiet.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 16.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 32c. Resin steady; strained, $1 80. Crude Turpentine steady; Hard, $1 40; Yellow Dip and Virgin, $2 60. Tar quiet at $1 80.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 16—12:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 24¾@25.

2 P. M.—Consols for money, 91⅝@91¾; for the account, 92@92⅛.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance, to-day, is £125,000.

5 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 25.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 16.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 97½.

PARIS, Dec. 16—6 P. M.—Rentes quoted at 61f. 45c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 16—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and steady. Middling Uplands, 7¼d.@7⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 7¾d. Sales, 14,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Cotton to arrive easier: sales, on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped January and February, at 7 5-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped January and February, at 7¼d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales, on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December and January, at 7¼d.; sales, on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped January and February, at 7 9-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Beef, 80s. ⅌ tierce. Bacon, 51s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for Long Clear Middles.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 8,900 bales were American.

5 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 9d.@9½d. ⅌ gallon.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—Tallow, 48s. 9d. ⅌ cwt.

5 P. M.—Spirits Turpentine, 26s.@26s. 3d. ⅌ cwt. Linseed-oil, 25s. ⅌ cwt.

ANTWERP, Dec. 16.—Petroleum, 27f. for fine pale American.

HAVANA, Dec. 16.—Spanish Gold, 225@227. American, 231@232. Exchange active; on the United States, 60 days' currency, 103@105 premium; short sight, 106@108 premium; 60 days' gold, 124@126 premium; short sight, 127@129 premium; on London, 152@155 premium; on Paris, 125@127 premium.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 17, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—EQUESTRIANISM, ATHLETICS—MENAGERIE—MUSEUM—Open afternoon and evening.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LOVE'S SACRIFICE—Mr. Rankin, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Rose Eytinge.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—MAN AND WIFE—Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mr. James Lewis, Miss Fanny Davenport.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE HERO OF THE HOUR—Mr. H. Stuart, Mr. C. B. Bishop, Miss Lillie Eldridge, Miss Mary Wells.

PARK THEATRE.—THE GILDED AGE—Mr. John T. Raymond, Miss Gertrude Kellogg.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE SHAUGHRAUN.—Mr. J. H. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—BLACK CROOK—Miss Emma Weathersby, Miss A. K. Bowler, Kiralfy Sisters.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

LYCEUM THEATRE—CHILPERIC—(Opera Bouffe)—Miss Emily Soldene.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

ROBINSON HALL.—PERSONATIONS AND SONGS by Mr. Frederic Maccabe.

BOWERY THEATRE.—PEARL OF SAVOY—JEALOUS HUSBAND.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE. — VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY—NEGRO DELINEATIONS, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Seymour.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—SLAVE CABIN CONCERT, by a Tennessee colored troupe.

MASONIC HALL.—LADIES' FAIR of the "Union Relief Association."

ST. PETER'S HALL.—MRS. JARLEY'S WAX-WORKS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of THE TIMES *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Advertisements and subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

THE TIMES FREE OF POSTAGE.

We beg to state that Postage will be paid at this office, free, on all Editions of THE TIMES *sent to Subscribers in the United States, under the new Law to take effect on the 1st of January,* 1875.

The first thoroughly-sifted details which have been published of the troubles at Vicksburg will be found in the letter of our special correspondent which we print to-day. The blame of that disastrous complication, which has resulted in the killing of no less than fifty negroes, is laid by our correspondent at the door of Sheriff CROSBY. Subsequent investigation may reveal facts calculated to modify the conclusions reached in this letter, but there can be no question about the good faith and industry with which the inquiry on which they are based has been prosecuted by our correspondent.

Mr. SIMON STERNE has addressed a letter to Controller GREEN, in which he asks the head of the local Treasury to refuse to sign the warrants required to pay the City's latest share of the Fourth Avenue Improvement. Apart altogether from the merits of the legislation by which these payments were authorized, it is perfectly obvious that there is but one course open to the Controller in this matter. The legal adviser of the Corporation refuses to prosecute the suit intrusted, at the urgent request of the late Mayor, to the conduct of Mr. STERNE. The acting Mayor concurs in the reasons given for allowing that suit to drop. Mr. GREEN has no power to employ counsel on his own responsibility, and since those possessing the power of appealing against Judge WESTBROOK'S decision refuse to do so, the Controller's further resistance, if he has ever made any, to the claim would only result in subjecting him to a writ of peremptory mandamus, against which he would have no defense. He may gratify Mr. STERNE and those who think with him by auditing and paying these Fourth avenue claims under protest, but the law and those responsible for its interpretation certainly allow him no choice but to pay them.

Not much progress was made in the Senate, yesterday, with the bill to provide a better government for the District of Columbia. Enough was said, however, to show that the people of the District must expect a high rate of taxation for some time to come. In reply to criticism on this feature of the bill, Senator MORRILL said that the tax-payers must bear some part of the burden which the mismanagement of the late Government had accumulated. This is certainly a reasonable view of the subject, and it may be added that the length of time requiring such heavy taxes depends altogether upon the character of the new Government. Mr. MORRILL thought taxation might be lighter by and by, but will not be so unless the new scheme of government shall prove better than the old. The bill was postponed until to-day, and we may assume that its consideration will be taken up from day to day until finished.

Mr. IRWIN gave some testimony yesterday in reference to Pacific Mail business, but what it was must for the present be mere matter of conjecture. It seems likely that, after all, no very important disclosures will come from this quarter, but sufficient has already been dragged to light to prove that the "record" of the company is by no means a creditable one. The plain moral of it all is that public companies should stand upon their own feet, and that they have no more right to be supported at the expense of the tax-payers than newspapers or any other description of private property. We hope Congress will not fail to remember this when TOM SCOTT'S huge job is brought before it. "No more subsidies"—an excellent motto for this Congress and for all that are still to come.

The Cuban press and people do not seem to have got into their customary passion over the paragraphs in the President's Message concerning Cuba and Spain. The *Voz de Cuba* "doubts if any power will interfere in Spanish affairs," but boasts of strength to repel any interference; and the *Diario* says there is nothing to be alarmed at in the Message. The latter journal announces that the army of the insurrectionists numbers between five and six thousand men, most of whom are negroes and Chinamen.

It cannot have escaped the attention of newspaper readers that there have lately been an unusual number of deaths by drowning among children. These are the results of skating on dangerously thin ice. The freezing season has been tardy, and New-England and New-York boys who have been in the habit of enjoying their skating at Thanksgiving, are not a little impatient at the long postponement of this favorite Winter sport. The number of drowning casualties, due to this cause, thus far reported is very large, and in some instances these have been most distressing, five children from one family being included among the victims of whom we hear in this immediate vicinity. The warning of all this is obvious; it is hard to keep the boys away from the skating ponds; but parents and children alike should bear in mind that the season has been remarkably open throughout the country, and that, with the exception of the past few days, there has been no such severe and freezing weather as usually makes the ice safe at this time of year.

In our news columns will be found some details about the organization of a society which ought to establish a very powerful hold upon public sympathy and support. Its main purpose is the prevention of cruelty to little children, and any one who has paid the slightest attention to the proportion of infant mendicancy in this City will concede that there is a very large field open for the operations of the society. The case of little MARY ELLEN, which is credited with suggesting the foundation of this association, is but a type of hundreds of others which never appeal to public attention. Italian children are far from being the only infant slaves of the City. The hiring out of children for all kinds of exposure calculated to excite the pity of charitable people has become an evil of such magnitude that nothing short of a thoroughly organized effort can effectively check it. We trust that the newly-formed society will prove adequate for that purpose.

NEW-YORK AND THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

We have recently had occasion to point out the advantages that have been obtained by the City of Baltimore through its hearty co-operation with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. It is well known that owing to this co-operation, in great part, Baltimore has rapidly and largely increased its business as a depot for foreign shipments of both wheat and corn, and that it is looking forward to still greater progress on account of the connection recently completed by the Baltimore and Ohio Road with Chicago. Thanks to circumstances which have induced the journals of the West especially to discuss with great earnestness the effect of this connection, its existence has been thoroughly, and, to the road, cheaply advertised. This fact of itself will go far toward enabling the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to realize the hopes its managers entertain of benefits from this connection, and there is no doubt that its completion opens up a new and wide field of business for the road and for the city which is its terminus. This field neither will lack the energy or foresight to occupy.

How is this likely to affect New-York? It is obvious that the answer to the question depends largely on the relations existing between New-York and the roads entering it. As between those roads and the Baltimore and Ohio Road, there must be either combination or competition. In either case New-York will get a share of trade very nearly proportioned to the advantages possessed by its tributary roads, and to the extent to which the City is willing to seize those advantages. Of the tributary roads, the one of most immediate importance is the New-York Central, and it is hardly too much to say that in the contest with other ports for the trade of the West more depends on that road than on any other. If there is a combination between it and other roads, all the termini being placed on an equal footing, then New-York will obtain a share of the common traffic in a considerable degree proportioned to the comparative safety, speed, and certainty with which the Central Road can handle its freight. If, on the other hand, there is competition between the Central and the other roads, New-York wil gain according as the Central has the capital, the courage, and the capacity to carry freight cheaper and better than its rivals. It is plain that, in any event, the interests of the City and those of the Central Railroad are closely linked together, and that a cordial co-operation between the managers of the road and our business men is very desirable.

We believe that such co-operation might prevail much more steadily than it does. We do not pretend to say which party is responsible for the want of it, so far as it is wanting. Perhaps the management of the Central is, in many cases, marked by more haughtiness than is either pleasant or necessary—though we believe this trait is to be seen less the nearer one gets to headquarters. Perhaps the merchants, on their side, are too exacting, and a little blind to the fact that community of interest requires mutual good-will and concession. Commodore VANDERBILT does not manage his road (practically it is his own) as a public benefaction. He does not pretend to. Whether right or wrong, we have no question that he judges any service to the public solely by whether it will serve his own interests. But, on the other hand, the mercantile community is, if less frankly, hardly less completely selfish. What both sides should remember is, that both will do better if each consults, to a certain degree, the interest of the other.

Looking at the matter in this light, it is our impression that New-York owes a good deal to the Central Railroad, and that it may receive from it much more in the future. It is true that since Mr. VANDERBILT took possession of the road (for convenience sake we refer to the lines between New-York and the lakes as one road) he has made a great deal of money out of it; but it is our belief that he has done so more by the ability, economy, and energy with which he has conducted its affairs than by any increased exactions from the public. On passenger fares, as all know, he is limited by law, and they have not varied. But our observation is that in regularity, safety, speed, and general accommodation, the public gets more for its money than before Mr. VANDERBILT'S accession. Of course these are distinct and constant advantages for the City. As to freights, there have been many fluctuations in them. Mr. VANDERBILT is a remorseless combatant, and when throats have been to cut, he has bared his own and slashed at those of his rivals without hesitation. But, on the whole, New-York has not suffered, so far as we can see, by his policy. We have compiled a comparative statement of fourth-class freights (composed mainly of grain and provisions) for the last three years, to which we ask attention. The rates have been as follows, per 100 pounds, from Chicago to New-York:

	1872.	1873.	1874.
January	65	65	55
February	65	65	55
March	60	55	50
April	55	55	45
May	45	45	40
June	40	40	40
July	45	40	40
August	45	45	40
September	50	50	40
October	65	50	40
November	65	55	40
December	65	60	40

These are the average rates, and they show a reduction in three years of twenty-two per cent., taking the year round. It is obvious that the public has not, in this regard, suffered serious injury. And in this connection it should be added that Mr. VANDERBILT has substantially silenced the complaints formerly justly indulged in in regard to local freights. We believe that along the line of his roads a "pro rata freight bill" would not at this moment receive the support of one-third of the shippers. As far as New-York is concerned he has done far more for the City by low local freights than the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has done for Baltimore. For instance, the latter road carries a barrel of flour 152 miles and charges seventy-two cents for it. The Central, for the same, charges twenty cents in Summer and thirty-five cents in Winter. This is a single item. But a comparison of the local rates for various points from Parkersburg to Baltimore and from Buffalo to New-York shows precisely the same relation, so that we will not trouble our readers with a table.

We see no reason why more should not be obtained from the Central Railroad in the future than in the past. Its new tracks, opened for use a fortnight since, give it an immense advantage in speed, certainty, convenience, safety, and economy in carrying freight. The value of this advantage even its possessors can hardly estimate. It very much more than doubles the power of the road. In connection with this must be taken its elevator, to accommodate a million and a half bushels of grain, and its extensive stock-yards, both of which will probably be completed within a year. It seems to us that, on any fair showing, the Central Railroad has done and is doing a good deal for the City of New-York. Whether the merchants of our City are doing all they can to make the advantages offered to them profitable is a question which, it strikes us, is worth considering.

A CASE OF LYNCH LAW.

In THE TIMES of yesterday was printed a remarkable story from Des Moines, Iowa. It seems that a man, one JOHN JOHNSON, had been tried and found guilty of a murder committed in that city last June. The circumstances under which the crime was perpetrated were peculiarly aggravating; the convicted man was brazen and even insulting in his demeanor throughout the trial; and when he was found guilty of murder in the second degree there was, probably, some disappointment that the verdict had not been more severe. We must suppose, however, that the evidence in the case was chiefly circumstantial, and that the jury were influenced in their judgment by this fact. Our report says that the result of this trial was received with "marked indignation," as the testimony offered, if it proved anything, proved that the murder was a deliberate one. Moreover, it appears that many capital offenses have been committed in the region about Des Moines during the past year; that the criminal calendar has been crowded, and that there has been much delay in bringing criminals to justice. In some of the country townships, where many and various crimes had intensified public indignation, this sentiment was very strong. Evidently the people had begun to think that horse-thieves were likely to escape punishment, and that even human life was insecure.

The verdict in the case of JOHNSON was the signal for an outbreak. In spite of the precautions of the Sheriff, who had heard mutterings of the storm, a mob, made up from the outlying districts chiefly, assembled about the jail late in the night, poured into the building, dragged out the convicted murderer and hanged him to a lamp-post near at hand. These self-appointed executioners are said to have behaved in a reckless manner—firing shots into the Courthouse, over the jail, and also at random. Not only they had no doubt of the prisoner's guilt, but they were determined that he should not escape death. Fearing that the law's delay or the sentence of the court would cheat the gallows of its rightful prey, they took the law into their own hands and executed the guilty man at once.

Iowa can hardly be called a new State; its social and political institutions are now well founded; justice ought to be as carefully and exactly administered in that State as in any other in the Union. The reign of lawlessness which once obtained in the West has long since come to an end, and it is not without surprise that people read an account which seems to imply that in Iowa there are any who think that Lynch law is still necessary in that State. The men who hung JOHNSON could not have been vindictive and bloodthirsty in this particular instance. It is expressly said that repeated acts of violence and the slow movements of justice had stirred them up to take into their own hands the extreme measure of Lynch law. It is possible that this feeling, though much to be deprecated, was not unnatural.

Indeed, until the punishment of bad men is more swift and certain than it is now, these violent popular outbreaks will have a certain show of reason. It is an alarming state of society in which a mob takes possession of an accused person and executes him without any form of law. The theory of a trial under the statutes is that every criminal is entitled to the presumption of innocence until his guilt is proved, and that a jury alone can determine the nature and degree of the offense charged. When this defense is taken away, the prisoner is deprived of a natural right—a right which any innocent person may find imperatively necessary. In the Des Moines case, for example, the defendant had been found guilty of "murder in the second degree;" the mob thought him guilty of that crime in its first degree, and they hung him accordingly.

At this distance from the facts it is useless to discuss the righteousness of the verdict; but the principle which the people who hung JOHNSON sought to establish is a dangerous one. It hung a guilty man this week; it may execute an innocent man next week. Human judgment is so fallible that the law humanely gives the accused the benefit of every doubt. Lynch law leaps at once to a conclusion and carries out its judgment without delay. But it should not be forgotten that the negligent and often criminally lax administration of the law encourages Lynch law. Delays of trial and various legal juggles enlarge the meshes of the law; and it often happens that men who are notoriously guilty of great crimes escape in some unexplained way. People mark this, and after a while, when long immunity from punishment has made law-breakers bold, they rise in some form of revolution; sometimes it is a lynching and sometimes a political overthrow; but the object is the same; it is a wreaking of popular vengeance on offenders of various grades. The Iowa case is an extreme one. The criminal had been condemned; the lynchers only objected to the quality of the verdict. If they had not been discouraged so often by more marked failures of justice they would not have risen in this revolt. But, much as we must deplore this and similar acts of lawlessness, even in a seeming defense of law, it must not be forgotten that a rigid and stern enforcement of the statutes designed for the protection of society would never afford so much as a shadow of excuse for mob law.

EDUCATION A SOURCE OF PUBLIC REVENUE.

The American people having never been without the advantages of a complete system of public education, have probably never learned what some of those advantages are. At any rate this seems to be a fair conclusion, if we estimate rightly some recent experiences of the people of England. In that country till lately the wants of the poorest part of the population were comparatively unprovided for. Now everybody not only may be, but must be educated; and consequently the effects of the sudden transition can be followed very closely.

It has always been admitted in the United States that education is a duty imposed upon society, and that in a free country where political power to a greater or less degree is exercised by all sections of the people, it becomes the essential guarantee for a stable Government, but we never heard it advocated as a source of revenue. Indeed, in some respects, and in theory, at least, it ought to operate in a very different manner, for while public revenues depend in any measure upon taxes on wine, spirits, and tobacco, and while the use of these is supposed to be less among educated than among ignorant people, by so much ought the public school system to be effective in limiting the revenues. We are not sure that the new system in England will show any result of this kind during the current financial year, though it is not improbable. What is more remarkable, and at the same time quite unexpected, is the increase which an extension of the art at least of reading and writing has had upon the Post Office. The revenues in this department have increased in a ratio which promises to add $3,500,000 to the receipts for the period of the current financial year, which represents an increase of about fourteen per cent. on the receipts of 1873. Although the postage of letters in the United Kingdom is only a penny, the English Post Office not only pays its own expenses, but every year shows a considerable margin of profit. Now, it is doing more than this, for by the vast and sudden increase of letter and newspaper carrying, it is the most material aid toward making up the loss involved by remission of taxation at the last session of Parliament; a result which has been attributed, and with very good show of reason, to the spread of education.

Although such a result was not anticipated, perhaps not even divined, by the most ardent advocates of a public school system, it becomes less surprising when all the circumstances are considered. Letter-writing, although common enough, more so than with us, among the educated English, was never much indulged in by a large section of the people which lay well above the absolutely illiterate in point of education. Throughout the country districts, not only among the poor, but in the houses of many of the small farmers, it would have been difficult up to a very recent date to find writing materials ready at hand. If suddenly wanted they must be hunted for and brought out of some remote recess. When found, the pen would most likely be incapacitated from age and the ink-bottle well-nigh dry. If a village laborer wanted to send a letter to an old acquaintance in America he generally had recourse to the neighboring ale house, in the hope of getting somebody to write it for him. Domestic servants often had a trustworthy secretary in one or other of the children of the establishment where they lived, and even small tradesmen were frequently indebted to some customer for the conduct of their correspondence.

All this operated naturally as a bar to letter-writing beyond what was absolutely necessary. And, too, it affected a very large part of the people. Now, the children at any rate of these people have made some progress in the first elements of education, and with the increased facilities has arisen an increased desire for correspondence with friends on the part of their parents. It would not be right, perhaps, to attribute to this cause the whole of the great development which this year appears in the British Post Office, but it is not a question that very much is due to it; and as the progress of public education continues, it may be expected to become still more observable. After all, therefore, such an increase in the public revenues may properly be regarded as one of the natural consequences of diminished ignorance, and it is only strange because it has not hitherto been either recognized or anticipated.

IRON-CLADS AND TORPEDOES.

There is, to the popular notion, something so appalling in the effects of what are known as submarine torpedoes, and they are so surely destined to have a wonderful influence on naval warfare and naval construction, that we may well give them attention as among the most remarkable of modern inventions. The terrific power of the new modern explosives, nitro-glycerine, dynamite, gun-cotton, pyroxyline, and others of the class, has added new horrors to war. The public know something of the explosive force of these substances from their experience with them when they are used in mechanical work—for blasting, for instance; and the ladies on Broadway, last Christmas time, found out to their terror how much powder rests in a little fulminate, when a lot of "innocent" toys—each provided with a minute quantity of this explosive and called "parlor artillery"—blew up at the corner of Broadway and Twentieth street. The torpedoes, to which the Governments of Europe and America are now giving so much attention, are something after the same general sort, though no one has yet been found with hardihood enough to talk about their "innocence." But each one of these torpedoes contains probably a hundred, and some five hundred and a thousand times, as much explosive material as that which sufficed to shatter a Broadway store and disfigure three or four passers-by. No ship ever constructed could stand five minutes after once fairly receiving the explosion of one of them in actual contact with its unarmored sides below water. It could send the huge English iron-clads, the *Devastation* or *Inflexible*, to the bottom of the sea as easily as a 15-inch shot a ship's yawl. Once fairly struck, there would be no earthly help for the crew of the biggest and strongest iron-clad which man could construct.

Yet it is surprising how many chances a ship has against most of the torpedoes so far constructed. It seems easy enough to fill a harbor with anchored explosives, and fire them by electricity when a hostile ship makes her appearance, and forthwith blow her sky-high. Although it may be easy to accomplish the first object, the second and third are not by any means easy. The intricate electrical attachments required by these anchored torpedoes, the multifarious wires, miles and miles in length, the galvanic batteries, the plane tables, or other means for obtaining the position of the enemy, all constitute such a complication of elements as to make success very problematical. The exact position of the enemy must be found, in the one case, by the observer on shore, so that he shall know when to explode the torpedo, or the enemy must strike a sort of submerged buoy connecting with the torpedo. In the first case, a little haze, the smoke of guns, or other interference with exact sight, may upset the whole arrangement. In the second, the enemy may not hit the submerged buoy, and again, if he does, the attachment may not work, or the charge may be deranged, as was the case the other day at the torpedo experiments at Portsmouth, England, with the submarine mines constructed at the Royal Laboratory at Woolwich, by the most skillful experts in explosives. In fact, as Commodore JEFFERS, the Chief of the Ordnance Bureau of our Navy Department, says, in his lately published annual report, "little reliance is to be placed in stationary torpedoes for the defense of important harbors, the radius of their destructive effects being quite limited." It has been proved in England by experiments, to which Commodore JEFFERS gives attention, that these torpedoes, containing a charge equal to nearly a ton of powder, can be exploded within a short distance of a ship without doing any serious harm. The last of a series of six experiments took place on the 11th of November, and though the torpedo was placed nearer the ship than in any of the others, yet the vessel not only survived the shock, but was also quietly towed back to the dockyard, and is ready for another trial. The result encourages navy officers, who had been somewhat alarmed by the yarns of torpedo enthusiasts. They discover that there is still a chance for them, even with a harbor filled with anchored explosives.

As we have before maintained, and as Commodore JEFFERS argues, the really dangerous torpedo is the movable one, which shall go for its victim and actually strike him. If anything at all has been proved by the elaborate English experiments, it is that that the torpedo is not sure of fatally injuring its object unless it actually hits its submerged sides. This the successful movable torpedo will do. Properly constructed, and handled with skill, it will be a most deadly means of defense, against which no ship could stand. To the perfection of this species of torpedo, therefore, our own and the European Governments are now giving the closest attention, and as the Naval Chief of Ordnance says, "We are at least as far advanced as others." And well we may be, since we have little or no other means of naval defense.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

"CABS AND CAB FARES."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The official letters upon the subject called forth by the article in Monday's TIMES, on cabs and cab fares demand a few words of explanation. No fault in the Marshal's office was charged or implied in that article, the gist of which was that the ordinance as it stands at present is antiquated and in need of "thorough revision." This is admitted both by your "Alderman" correspondent and the Mayor's Marshal; the former of whom admits that the TIMES article "is in every way correct" save one, while the latter closes his sensible and temperate communication by saying that in his office they are "fully aware of the extreme necessity that exists for a thorough revision of the Corporation ordinances, and have endeavored to secure some action thereon, but have succeeded in a few instances only."

As to the version of the ordinance quoted from in the article, it was obtained in the course of an inquiry at the City Hall as to a recent case of supposed overcharging. I asked where I could obtain the necessary information. An official person told me, of him. I stated the case, and from his reply, made after consulting the ordinance, I saw that, to use a common phrase, "things were rather mixed," and that it was not worth while to pursue the inquiry further. I asked for a copy of the law, and, stepping to a cabinet, he took out one and gave it to me. It is entitled "Ordinance Relating to the Licensing, Rates of Fare, Numbering, Stands, Driving, &c., &c., of Hackney Coaches, Carriages, Cabs, and Stages in the City of New-York," and it was upon this official publication, officially furnished, that the article in question was founded. The Marshal admits that the statement that "the rates of fare *now in force* were adopted long prior to the revision in 1853 is true," and it moreover appears by the preamble furnished by "Alderman," that they were fixed by an ordinance passed "May 3, 1848."

Now, as to any changes that have been made, let us see what they amount to. Here are the "revised" sections sent you by "Alderman" and the corresponding sections cut from the printed ordinance above referred to:

1848—1853—1866.	1874.
SECTION 21. The prices or rates of fares to be taken by or paid to the owners or drivers of hackney coaches or carriages shall be as follows, to wit:	The prices or rates of fares to be taken by or paid to the owners or drivers of hackney coaches or carriages shall be as follows:
1. For conveying a passenger any distance not exceeding one mile, fifty cents; for conveying two passengers the same distance, seventy-five cents, or thirty-seven and a half cents each; and for every additional passenger, thirty-seven and a half cents.	1st. For conveying a passenger any distance not exceeding one mile, fifty cents; for conveying two passengers the same distance, seventy-five cents, or thirty-seven and a half cents each; and for every additional passenger, thirty-seven and a half cents.
2. For conveying a passenger any distance exceeding a mile and within two miles, seventy-five cents; and for every additional passenger, thirty-seven and a half cents.	2d. For conveying a passenger any distance exceeding a mile, and within two miles, seventy-five cents; and for every additional passenger, thirty-seven and a half cents.
10. For the use of a hackney coach or carriage by the hour, with one or more passengers, with the privilege of going from place to place and stopping as often as may be required, $1 an hour.	10th. For the use of a hackney coach or carriage by the hour, with one or more passengers, with the privilege of going from place to place, and stopping as often as may be required, $1 an hour.
11. In all cases where the hiring of a hackney coach or carriage is not, at the time thereof, specified to be by the day or hour, it shall be deemed to be by the mile.	11th. In all cases where the hiring of a hackney coach or carriage is not at the time thereof specified to be by the day or hour, it shall be deemed to be by the mile.

It will be seen that they are exactly the same, word for word; and they both show the antiquity of their origin by that ridiculous charge, "thirty-seven *and a half* cents," which comes down, as THE TIMES article said, from a remote period when that sum was customarily charged in trade and could be paid.

As to the stands for cabs, we all know that cabs may be found at various places up town. But that was not the point of this part of THE TIMES article, which was directed to the absurdity and incongruity of the ordinance. And it was expressly said in the article that "there is no permission *in the printed copy* of this ordinance for any standing of cabs and coaches higher than Canal street." There is none. The points prescribed need not be here repeated, but I send you the printed copy in verification of my statement. What has been done within the last few weeks, or since 1866, is of no very great moment in this discussion, if it has not been promulgated. The maxim, *Ignorantia legis neminem excusat* is sound, but it does not apply to laws which have not been made public,

In fact, the Marshal and the Alderman and THE TIMES seem in this matter really to be of one accord, and to see and to desire that much-needed and, as the two former confess, that almost-impossible-to-be-attained end, the "thorough revision" of the City ordinances.

THE WRITER OF THE ARTICLE ON CABS AND CAB FARES.

MONDAY, Dec. 14, 1874.

THE POOR CHILDREN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

See what has come of the question of the children, in your kind, good paper of the 14th of December, as to where they should send their broken toys.

My letter appeared this morning, Dec. 16. Before 12 o'clock (this present writing,) one kind lady from No. 10 East Thirty-fifth street, writes that she will send a quantity of toys as soon as I give her the address of the Infant Asylum. Three generous little children, No. 152 Fifth avenue, inclose five dollars each to me, for the purchase of toys, and six dressed dolls walk in arm in arm, anonymously.

Christmas is coming! Will some more pitying hearts remember the babies?

The three homes are, respectively, No. 24 Clinton place; Sixty-first street, corner of Tenth avenue, and Flushing, Long Island. Groceries, bedding—which is much needed—and toys may be sent direct to either of these places. MRS. BARROW.

No. 32 West Thirty-second street, New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 16, 1874.

THE TREATMENT OF DIPTHERIA.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It has long since been proven that the most virulent poisons, like opium, nux vomica, aconite, belladonna, carbolic acid, chloral, chloroform, &c., will not kill bacteria, while some comparatively mild remedies, like tannin, chlorate of potash, and sulphate of iron, will do this very readily.

If the bacteria theory of diphtheria be true the treatment of this disease can be made very simple and efficient. All that is required is to put a small quantity of tannin, chlorate of potash, or sulphate of iron dry upon the tongue every one or two hours or oftener, and allow it to dissolve there, so that it may come in contact with the whole of the mouth and throat slowly and persistently. Gargles are only thrown up against the roof of the mouth, and as they do not reach the back of the throat, are generally useless. The experience with chlorate of potash, given dry upon the tongue, is large and very satisfactory, when it is used every hour, unflinchingly, both night and day, for at least thirty-six, forty-eight, or more hours. It is very probable that tannin, given dry upon the tongue will prove equally efficacious; and also sulphate of iron. As none of these remedies are poisonous, they can be used freely, and may even be prescribed by the apothecaries, to whom the poor and ignorant generally resort before calling in a physician, and of course may be given by parents to their children before the family physician can be obtained.

Diphtheria appears under three varieties or forms. 1st. There is fever, severe pains in the back, bones, and limbs, and very great prostration. There may be no soreness of the throat, but on examining it, small white specks will be noticed on the tonsils, but few or none on the rest of the throat. These cases will recover under any and every variety of treatment in four to six days. The great but false reputation of many remedies and physicians is based upon the necessarily favorable results of these cases. 2d. Large patches of false membrane will be observed both on the tonsils and back of the throat; but the glands of the neck do not become swollen. The majority of these cases will also recover under very simple treatment, unless the disease extends down to the wind-pipe, which it rarely does. 3d. True malignant diphtheria, with swelling of the glands of the neck and under the jaw; profuse and often offensive exudations in the mouth and throat; more or less discharge from the nostrils. Chlorate of potash is a disinfectant as well as a curative remedy, and if given pure and dry upon the tongue, every hour, night and day, will rarely disappoint the practitioner. A small dose every night may act as a preventive remedy. Sometimes tannin may be given more readily than the chlorate of potash. The sulphate of iron is rather more irritant, and must be given in smaller quantities. The main points in the use of these remedies are to give them dry upon the tongue, and frequently and regularly, both by night and day. J. C. P.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

"Man and Wife" was reproduced by Mr. Daly last evening, no material alteration having been made in the original cast of the piece. The drama is long, and might prove a trifle tedious in less able hands than those to which the several characters were intrusted last night. But Messrs. Davidge and Lewis were very happy in the interpretation of their respective parts, and Mr. Harkins, Miss Davenport, and Miss Jewett shared with them the honors of the evening. "Man and Wife" will be acted again to-night. Friday, "London Assurance" will be given, and Saturday, "She Stoops to Conquer," both at the matinée and in the evening, will be the play.

PARK THEATRE.

Mr. John T. Raymond's protracted engagement at this establishment draws to a close. It will end on the 8th January; but previous to this event, on the 23d inst., the centennial performance of *Col. Sellers* will be commemorated by the distribution of satin programmes, and of a perfume, labeled "Col. Seller's Eye-water," to the ladies, and a gift of floral *boutonnières* to the gentlemen. Mr. Raymond has won hosts of admirers by his personation of *Col. Sellers*, and will always be a welcome visitor. He is to be succeeded at the Park Theatre by a French opera bouffe company, of which Mlle. Coralie Geoffrey is the prima donna.

MR. DAVENPORT AND THE BAY RIDGE BURGLARS.

United States Commissioner Davenport has addressed the following letter to the New-York *World*:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1874.

To the Editor of the New-York World:

SIR: In your columns this morning there appeared the following:

"It is said that during the election of 1870, Douglass and Mosher, (the two burglars killed at Bay Ridge a day or two since,) were United States Supervisors of Election, and as such [illegible] him. They were arrested for burglary, but escaped a trial through the influence of John I. Davenport."

My only surprise upon reading your paragraph was to learn that I was not charged with being an accomplice in the burglary at Bay Ridge, the kidnapper of poor Charlie Ross, or his present custodian.

While I have therefore somewhat averse to ever noticing newspaper items respecting myself, my disposal, within the last few weeks, of most of the slanders and lies [illegible] the Democratic press for the last four years to first invent and then circulate respecting me, tempts me at this time to [illegible] the latest.

Neither William Mosher nor Joseph Douglass, either in 1870, or at any other time, held the position of Supervisor of Elections or Deputy Marshal of the United States, up to the hour when the public journals [illegible] come into [illegible] earth, [illegible] directly or indirectly. Until I read the statement in your journal this morning I had no knowledge that either of them had ever quarreled, [illegible] arrested, [illegible]

I find, however, the facts to be as follows: *After* and not *before* the election of 1870, these two men were, on the 10th day of November, arrested on the complaint of [illegible], charged with felonious assault and battery in Delancey street in this City. That they were brought before Judge Scott at the Essex Market Police Court, and committed in default of $1,000 bail. That on the 7th of December following Mosher was tried in the Court of General Sessions, before Hon. Gunning S. Bedford and a jury, Col. John R. Fellows, then Assistant District Attorney, prosecuting for the people, and A. H. Hummel appearing for the defendant. That after a full hearing, no witnesses for the defense being examined, the jury found a verdict of acquittal without leaving their seats, [illegible] upon Col. Fellows very properly entered a *nolle prosequi* in the case against Douglass, it appearing that the evidence against him was not so strong as against Mosher.

Thus endeth this lesson.

Pardon me if I add that the only man by the name of Mosher who was ever a Supervisor of Elections in this City was [illegible], who was induced in the Fall of 1870 to act in that capacity in the present Eighteenth Election District of the Sixth Ward, where the vote [illegible] exceeded 300. That upon Mosher's acting as Supervisor the vote for Congress in November, 1870, was [illegible]; that in 1871, when the National law was [illegible] enforced, and [illegible] not appointed, the vote in the same district was returned as [illegible]; that in 1872, when Mosher [illegible] the district as a Supervisor, the vote was but 54. That again, in 1874, when Mr. Mosher appeared in the district as a Supervisor the vote was but fifty-five (55.) This Mosher is still alive, and so long as he lives [illegible] always maintained [illegible] I hold the position which I do, he shall be a Supervisor of Elections [illegible] place. And [illegible] that district [illegible] the figures of 1870, 1872, and 1874.

I have but to suggest, in closing, that the time is near at hand when [illegible] investigate [illegible] be a little more [illegible] concerning [illegible] which you [illegible]

Respectfully yours,
JOHN I. DAVENPORT.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Representative Page, of California, was heard by the House Committee on Foreign Relations to-day in an argument to show the necessity of action by the Federal Government to prevent the importation of coolies under servile labor contracts, and Chinese women for immoral purposes. Mr. Page reviewed the history of public sentiment in California on this subject by reading from the platforms of both political parties, Gov. Booth's last message, resolutions of the Legislature, monster petitions, and other documents. The fact of the existence of the evils complained of was exhibited also by affidavits of missionaries resident in San Francisco, and the necessity for Federal action set forth by the decisions recently rendered in the Circuit Court, holding the State law passed to correct these evils in conflict with the Burlingame treaty and the Constitution of the United States. Mr. Page also showed that the provisions of the treaty requiring both nations to enact laws against the compulsory introduction of Chinese subjects into the United States, have been complied with by China; and [illegible] by Congress [illegible] women as slaves for prostitution. Congressman Luttrell, of [illegible], corroborated his colleague's statements, and presented a letter from the [illegible] Consul in San Francisco indorsing the request. [illegible] the committee, urging upon the necessity for prompt action. The members of the committee expressed themselves as [illegible] the evils described, and gave the California Representatives assurance that [illegible] should be promptly taken.

EXTENSION OF RAILROADS IN CANADA.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Dec. 16.—A joint deputation of the two Boards of Directors of the North Shore and the Northern Colonization Railroad Companies arrived here this morning and had an interview with the Premier. The interview was of the utmost importance, having reference to the construction of the main trunk line from end to end of the Province of Quebec. Surveyor Hazlewood has presented his report on the preliminary survey for the extension of the Canada Central Railroad from Renfrew to the eastern terminus of the Canada Pacific Railroad, 100 miles south of Lake Winnipeg.

THE PACIFIC MAIL.

THE INVESTIGATION AT WASHINGTON.

PROGRESS MADE IN THE EXAMINATION YESTERDAY—THE CHECKS DRAWN IN FAVOR OF IRWIN—HISTORY OF THE LARGEST OF THEM—STOCKWELL'S SHARE IN THE BUSINESS—IRWIN'S CONDITION—A PARTIAL EXAMINATION.

Special Dispatch to The New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Some progress was made in the Pacific Mail investigation to-day, and some new facts were revealed which throw light on the disposition of a portion of the money received by Irwin. Mr. Rufus Hatch and the book-keeper of the company—Mr. J. E. Merrill, were examined briefly by the committee, this morning, relative to certain entries in the books of the company which the committee have. The history of the largest of the checks drawn in favor of Mr. Irwin was traced in the entries of the books so far as to lead to the belief that the proceeds of the check were used in Wall street, and that ultimately it was wholly repaid to the Pacific Mail Company. The check was drawn on the 24th of May, 1872, to the order of Richard B. Irwin for $650,000. The check was charged to Harriott & Noyes as a loan. Various transactions followed between Harriott & Noyes and Markham & Co. and the Mail Company. The accounts of the company with these firms particularly, and also to some extent with other firms of brokers, were carefully examined, and it was discovered that on the 2d of September of the same year a settlement was made between Stockwell and Markham & Co. at which time the latter paid back on account of this loan $500,000. On or about the same date A. B. Stockwell drew by check to his own order $500,000, which is charged on the books to Eldridge & Irwin, at San Francisco. What became of the money after it passed through the hands of the brokers, and at last back into the hands of the company, the committee is not authorized to investigate, unless it was connected with the passage of the Subsidy bill. The stubs of the checks drawn in favor of Irwin were exhibited to the committee. The stubs indicated that the checks might have been originally drawn to the order of A. B. Stockwell, but the checks themselves, corresponding in number and in all other respects with the stubs, are made to the order of Irwin and indorsed by him. This struck the committee as a curious fact, and it is probable that further inquiry will be directed to discover the reason of this difference between the stubs and the checks. One report of the way it will be accounted for is that the checks were, in the first place, drawn to the order of Stockwell, and that they were destroyed and redrawn to the order of Irwin, while the stubs, either by accident or purposely, were left unchanged. Of course, other and confirmatory evidence will be required to establish the conclusions which are drawn from the examination of the company's accounts. There is certainly just now a strong impression prevailing in the committee that the history of the $650,000 check has been obtained. The fact that in the payments to Irwin is found this one large check, while four checks should be required to make up the other $100,000 which he received, has created the belief that the uses of the larger check and the smaller ones were not identical.

While the examination of the books was being made, the Sergeant at Arms and Dr. Johnson were with Irwin at his hotel debating whether it was right and best to bring him before the committee. Mr. Ordway was anxious to discharge his responsibility by turning the witness over to the committee, and Dr. Johnson at first thought he might be safely taken to the Capitol, but, on the whole, preferred to leave the responsibility for the consequences with the committee itself. After stating to them the actual condition of his patient, the committee finally decided to examine Mr. Irwin by a subcommittee consisting of Messrs. Dawes, Beck, and Kasson, and, with a stenographic reporter, they visited his room. It was intended, before the examination was begun, to give the press access to the testimony as soon as the examination was over, but something in the character of the statements made by Mr. Irwin decided the committee to keep the testimony secret till after a day or two. Some information of a general character regarding the testimony of Mr. Irwin has, however, been obtained. It seems that, in the first place, he was questioned as to the reason of not complying with the summons of the committee in the first instance, and he made such statements as satisfied the committee entirely of his intention to submit himself for examination. No proceedings against him for contempt, under the resolution passed by the House, will therefore be taken. Mr. Irwin stated that it was by a resolution of the Board of Directors that the President of the Company was authorized to negotiate for the passage of the subsidy bill. Mr. Irwin was selected as the agent to make the negotiations, and was instructed to procure the passage of the subsidy. He received an amount of money to be used for that purpose, and the bill was subsequently passed. He claimed that the company has no right to question him as to the disposition of the money, or to know what became of it, since the object which they had in view in paying it to him was accomplished, it is understood that he declined this afternoon to mention the names of any persons to whom he paid money, and that he is now considering whether he shall persist in this refusal, or whether he will give the names. His examination will be continued to-morrow if possible, and it is deemed important to obtain all his testimony before proceeding with the other witnesses who are in attendance.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The Ways and Means Committee assembled this morning, shortly after 10 o'clock, ready to proceed with the Pacific Mail investigation. Mr. Irwin was not on hand, and up to the present time (11:15 A. M.) has not appeared at the Capitol. His friends report that he is seriously ill, and confined to his bed at his lodgings. Owing to the absence of Mr. Irwin, the committee commenced the examination of the books of the Pacific Mail Company, which were delivered to them this morning, in a sealed trunk, by Director Hatch and J. C. Merrill, the company's book-keeper.

F. W. G. Bellows, formerly Vice President of the company, and T. T. Johnson, who as Treasurer *pro tempore*, signed with Bellows the checks drawn May 24, 1872, to the order of R. B. Irwin, are also here, ready to testify when called. It is ascertained that the books now under examination by the committee, show that on the 24th of May, 1872, the sum of $650,000 was loaned by the company to a firm of New-York brokers; that on the 7th of September following, the firm returned to the company $500,000 of this loan, and that on the same day, namely, Sept. 7, 1872, President Stockwell drew $500,000 out of the bank and charged it to Oliver Eldridge and Robert B. Irwin, the San Francisco agents.

At 11:30 Dr. William P. Johnson, Irwin's attendant physician, appeared before the committee and informed them that Irwin is much better than yesterday, and though still ill and in bed, may recover sufficiently to come to the Capitol to-day, or be interrogated by the committee in his room if they consider his immediate examination absolutely necessary.

The committee appointed a subcommittee, consisting of Messrs. Dawes, Kasson, and Beck, to proceed to Irwin's lodging and ascertain for themselves what was best to be done, with power to interrogate him if the state of his health should permit.

The subcommittee, on arriving at Irwin's lodgings, decided to examine him, but also determined under the advice of his physician, and on account of his room being very small, to allow no one else to be present except the official stenographer.

The committee interrogated Mr. Irwin during about an hour's time, the most of which was consumed in statements, &c., made by Irwin with a view to purging himself of contempt in failing heretofore to appear before the committee when summoned. Mr. Irwin then answered promptly all questions put to him by the subcommittee, but when they arrived at a certain point the committee, in view of the state of Irwin's health, and on his request to be allowed to rest, concluded to postpone his further examination until to-morrow morning. In the meantime the testimony taken to-day is to be kept strictly private. It is conjectured that the reason for this determination is that other witnesses are to be summoned to-night. The committee say that the stenographer's report shall be made public as soon as written out.

THE SUBSTANCE OF IRWIN'S TESTIMONY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The substance of the testimony of Mr. Irwin was this: He was employed by the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company in various capacities from 1864 to Dec. 31, 1872, during the last portion of the time as a member of the firm of Eldridge & Irwin, agents of the company at San Francisco. In the Winter of 1872 he was employed as the agent of the company for the purpose of procuring a subsidy for the China mail. The contract was most of it in letters from the company to him, by which he was to receive certain sums of money in full of all expenses in obtaining the subsidy. The amount to be paid was not to be finally liquidated until the entire service was performed, as the expenses could not be ascertained until that time.

The examination will be continued probably to-morrow.

PACIFIC MAIL'S RIVAL.

THE OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA—IMPORTANT MEETING AT THE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL LAST NIGHT.

At the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening there was an another important meeting of the representatives of the Central and Union Pacific Railroads in relation to the new line of steamers to be run from San Francisco by the Occidental and Oriental Steam-ship Company of the State of California. Present were Oliver Ames, Benjamin E. Bates, President of the Bank of Commerce, Boston; Messrs. Dillon, Dexter, and others. Messrs. Ames, Bates, Dillon, and Dexter compose the Executive Committee of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. The object of this meeting was to complete the details of the contracts being made between the Pacific roads and the new company, whereby all the Japan and China trade shall be done by them. Besides these matters, another was under consideration, viz.: the chartering of English steamers to ply between San Francisco, China and Japan. One of the members of last evening's conclave assured a TIMES reporter that three fine vessels had already been chartered in England through G. H. Bradbury, and that they would be ready to make their first trips next February, when the new tea crop would be in a condition for shipment. The vessels are to get ready for sea at once, and leave Great Britain for San Francisco immediately. Several other steamers, twenty-seven in all, are at the command of the new company in England. That is, according to our informant, Capt. Bradbury has obtained for the Occidental and Oriental Company the refusal of twenty-seven steamers in Liverpool. Some of them are said to be the finest afloat. It appeared evident last night that the company and its representatives were unwilling to jeopardize their transactions by divulging the names of the vessels or their owners; but our reporter was assured that both would be forthcoming at an early day this week. The meeting was a long one and lasted until 11 o'clock. All the business that was meant to have been arranged was not completed. Still it was left in a condition entirely satisfactory to the parties interested.

Mr. C. P. Huntingdon, Vice President of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, told a TIMES reporter yesterday that the contract for a term of five years between the Pacific roads and the new steam-ship company had not been formally signed; but there was not the slightest doubt that it would be, as everything was satisfactorily settled between all parties. The meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel was to put the parties to the contract in a position to sign it. Mr. Huntingdon's road, he said, had been ready for some time, and the others had now joined it. He did not think that the new movement had been prompted by any direct hostility to the Pacific Mail Company. This statement, however, does not agree with that made to the same reporter by another member of the projected enterprise. He said that the Occidental and Oriental Company had been originated and formed simply because the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company did not fulfill the contracts it made with the Pacific Roads in 1871, wherein it agreed to allow all the China trade to come East over these railroads. The contract, it was alleged by our informant, was broken last year to benefit the Panama Railroad Company, which was not paying dividends. For these reasons persons interested in the Pacific Railroads—Central and Union—formed a company, to be called the Occidental and Oriental, with the results already given in the columns of this paper. The Directors are Gen. D. D. Collin, Ex-Gov. Leland Stanford, Charles Crocker, Lloyd Tevis, and Mark Hopkins. Steamers are to run monthly from San Francisco to China and Japan, carrying freight and passengers. Already six and a half of the ten millions capital stock have been subscribed, principally on the Pacific coast, and the remainder, it is thought, will be subscribed immediately.

E. RIDLEY & SON.

It is no exaggeration to say that no establishment on the east side of the town approaches that of E. Ridley & Son in its toy and fancy goods department at Christmas time. Mr. Ridley even stretches a point, and compresses his stock of fancy goods for ladies, but without at all decreasing it. On the contrary, it is a business which he will not lose his grasp of for a moment. But, during the holidays, Mr. Ridley goes with the spirit of the time, and clings to the skirts of Santa Claus and his deputies. In the first place, he has a stock of dolls of every description which causes little girls to open their eyes with wonder. Dolls from France and England, dolls of all nationalities and complexions, and each in its own national costume. As to toys, the boys say that Mr. Ridley's collection is superb; that it contains every toy down in their mental catalogue, and a great many more. Mechanical toys, musical toys, rocking-horses of every breed and color, noisy toys, boxes of farm-yards and soldiers, racing stables, &c., crowd the shelves and counters and the packing cases in the basement; and for girls there are complete sets of dolls' furniture, everything to provide for a regular house-warming of the doll of the day. In the fancy goods department there is a capital opportunity for selecting a Christmas or New Year's present from the display of leather goods—Swiss ear-rings, glove-boxes, ink stands, desks, dressing-cases, candlesticks, &c., and for more costly presents a full line of silver and silver-plated goods, both useful and ornamental. But while fully alive to purely holiday goods, Mr. Ridley is not oblivious of the fact that his standard stock of ladies' fancy goods come under the same pleasing category in a vast number of cases. He is now offering a great assortment of lace goods in every variety, fichus, barbes, handkerchiefs, collars, cuffs, &c., at prices over thirty per cent. below those of last year, thus affording those who would gladden the hearts of their lady friends a chance not to be missed. Then, again, there are sash ribbons of every shade, color, and width; silks and velvets of all kinds and shades for trimmings, gimps, fringes, &c. Flowers and feathers are a great specialty of Mr. Ridley's. He has never had so fine a stock of them as now, nor has he ever yet sold so many in any season. And then the stock of gloves, both for ladies and gentlemen, is one not often offered for a choice. Mr. Ridley's store is decorated in true Christmas style, and among the decorations hang hundreds of bird-cages, the occupants of which sing as though it were Spring time. The store, generally, has the appearance of a mammoth bazaar.

ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA—CAVALRY REUNION.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 16.—The survivors of the First Cavalry Brigade, Army of Northern Virginia, had a reunion here to-day. A temporary organization was effected, Gen. M. C. Butler, of South Carolina, being elected Chairman. A cavalry battalion of five companies escorted the veterans, making an imposing parade through the streets. There was a tournament at the fair grounds, and Gen. Wade Hampton delivers an address at the Opera-house to-night. There will be another parade to-morrow, and the festivities will wind up with a grand ball.

Admiral Semmes will lecture here Friday night on "The Cruise of the Alabama" for the benefit of the Young Men's Catholic Society.

WASHINGTON.

THE CENTENNIAL TEA PARTY IN THE ROTUNDA.

BRILLIANT DECORATIONS AND A DENSE THRONG—THE KING OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS—A FORMAL RECEPTION TO BE GIVEN BY CONGRESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The Centennial Tea Party, held to-night in the Rotunda of the Capitol, was a novelty and a success. The original planners of the Capitol designed the Rotunda for public ceremonials, but with the exception of an exhibition of American manufactures held in it when John Quincy Adams was President, it has only been used as a thoroughfare between the two Houses, and as the place where the remains of deceased Presidents and statesmen have lain in state. To-night it was gayly decked with flags, tastefully arranged from the frescoed dome, 180 feet above the paved floor, down to the series of national historical paintings by Trumbull and others. In mid-air floated the large American flag, made of California silk, which was displayed at the Vienna Exposition, while around the walls were small silk banners, bearing the names of all the States. A row of tables encircled the Rotunda, and above these were displayed small banners, bearing the armorial bearings of the original thirteen States. At the eastern side was a rural temple, where the fruits, flowers, and wines of America were for sale, and over the southern door was a miniature representation of the historical tea ship, with some lads in sailor costume selling small boxes of bohea. On all the tables were choice exotics, with quaint old silver-ware, massive candlesticks, regal punch bowls, and appliances for concocting "the cup which cheers but not inebriates." There were also supplies of salads, ice creams, and fruits, for those who wished to purchase. The scene at 8 o'clock was brilliant. Encircling rings of gas-light at the base of the dome, and higher up, shone brightly upon the gay flags, from which a rosy glow was reflected upon the paintings, the tables, and the ever-moving crowd. Behind the tables, and seen through masses of rare flowers, as a framework, were the bright, animated faces of the lady attendants, who wore mob caps and white neckerchiefs, and whose dainty white aprons showed they were ready for work. In front of these tables, occasionally stopping to chat or to take a cup of tea, were many of the leading ladies and gentlemen of Washington society. At 8:30 o'clock the Hawaiian party, with the exception of the King, arrived, and were escorted by a bevy of ladies to the old hall of the House of Representatives. When they had taken the seats reserved for them, Vice President Wilson, Secretaries Fish and Robeson, and Gens. Sherman and Hawley ascended the temporary platform, and the Marine Band played "Hail Columbia." Gen. Hawley in a few introductory remarks plead the cause of the Centennial Exposition, and then introduced Secretary Robeson, who briefly narrated the opening scenes of the Revolution and the signing of the Declaration of Independence, concluding with an eloquent tribute to woman. The band then played the "Star Spangled Banner" and the audience returned to the Rotunda, which was densely crowded. Of course, every one purchased a cup of tea, which cost one dollar, but the purchaser kept the cup and saucer, made for the occasion, with suitable devices. It was nearly midnight before the Capitol was cleared, and at least 6,000 persons must have been present. The originator of the festival, which will realize a handsome sum for the Centennial fund, was Miss Olive Risley Seward, who was warmly complimented on the success of her efforts. The only drawback to the enjoyment of those present was the rain-storm, about 10 o'clock, which thoroughly drenched many who were unable to find conveyances at the late hour of leaving.

THE HAWAIIAN KING.

It is arranged that King Kalakaua shall be received by Congress on Friday next at 12:15 o'clock. The ceremonies will be similar to those adopted at the reception of the Japanese Commissioners. The Senate will come into the hall of the House, and Vice President Wilson will preside with Speaker Blaine. The presentation speech will be made by Mr. Cameron, and Speaker Blaine will reply with a speech of welcome. The time has not yet been set for the card reception, which is to be given in honor of the King by the President at the White House. The King has not, up to this morning, been well enough to designate the evening when it would be prudent for him to leave his hotel.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NAVY ORDERS.

Lieut. Charles W. Christopher has been detached from the Plymouth and granted sick leave.

THE TREASURY.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows: Currency, $14,682,556; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $49,080,000; coin, $77,823,327, including $22,107,400 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000. The Internal Revenue receipts to-day were $215,170. The amount of national bank notes received for redemption to-day was $302,981.

APPOINTMENTS.

John D. Parmby, Leroy K. Miner, Joel H. Wicker, and George W. Schuebly have been appointed internal revenue storekeepers for the Fifth District of Illinois. Henry H. Miller, Alonzo P. Johnson, George Ekins, Jesse Likens, and Benjamin Babcock have been appointed gaugers for the Fifth Illinois District, and Luke P. Schuyler for the Eighteenth Pennsylvania District.

THE POINT FIRMIN LIGHT.

Notice is given by the Light-house Board that on and after Dec. 15, 1874, a light will be shown from the light-house recently erected at Point Firmin, near San Pedro, Cal. The light will show alternate red and white flashes at intervals of ten seconds, each flash being preceded and followed by an eclipse. The light should be seen in clear weather from the deck of a vessel fifteen feet above the sea nineteen nautical miles.

AFTER THE BLACK HILLS INVADERS.

A report from Indian Agent Bingham, dated Nov. 25, from the Cheyenne River Agency, states that he is in pursuit of white men going to the Black Hills. Agent Bingham is accompanied by a military force from Forts Rice and Sully.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the nominations of Benjamin H. Franklin as Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of North Carolina, and Robert P. Lytle as Postmaster at Decatur, Ill.

COUNTY TAX ON UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD LANDS.

The cases of the Union Pacific Railroad Company versus Twenty-two Counties of Nebraska, involving the question whether the lands of that company are taxable, were argued to-day in the Supreme Court by Mr. Poppleton, of Omaha, for the railroad company, and by Messrs. Briggs and Cowan for the counties. About $300,000 taxes are involved.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent to the Senate to-day nominations of twenty-four Postmasters in different parts of the country, including John A. Howland, at Long Branch, N. J.; Andrew J. Bur, Jr., at Olympia, Washington Territory, and Perry H. Raymond, at Albany, Oregon.

ALABAMA CLAIMS COURT.

In the Court of the Commissioners for the Alabama Claims, to-day, Gen. Cresswell and Judge R. M. Corwine argued the case of the whale-ship Splendid, which was driven out of the Arctic Ocean by the Shenandoah, which caused the breaking up of the voyage, and the loss of the outfit, refit, and investment, amounting to many thousands of dollars. The United States demurred, and denied the right of the owners of the Splendid to recover under the law, claiming there could be no recovery except for property destroyed. To this Mr. Corwine replied. The act provided for two classes of claims. First—Those which result in total loss; and second—Those which result from partial loss; that, wherever there was proof of actual loss, a recovery followed, as a matter of course. The argument was exhaustive and thorough. The court held the case under advisement. The same gentlemen will argue the interesting question of the right of a British subject to participate in this fund for a loss accruing on an American vessel, the subject being a resident of the United States when the loss occurred, and continued to be since.

THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT OF THE TREASURY.

Mr. Cochrane, of Chicago, it is said, will be appointed Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, vice Mullet, resigned.

THE RELIGIOUS AMENDMENT.

WHAT THE NEW-ENGLAND FRIENDS OF THE MOVEMENT REQUIRE.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 16.—The convention of New-England friends of the movement to secure a religious amendment of the Constitution of the United States met here to-night, between 200 and 300 delegates being present. Charles G. Nazro was chosen President, and among the Vice Presidents are Judge E. H. Bennett, of Boston University; Drs. Webb and Miner, President Cummings, of Wesleyan University, and Dr. Dorus Clarke.

Addresses were made by the President and Secretary McAllister on the object and methods of the movement, and by President Cummings on the influence of the perversion of truth in regard to the connection of religion and State.

Judge Bennett reported a set of resolutions:

First—That the connection which has hitherto existed, and still exists in fact, between our Government and Christianity now demands expression in our fundamental law.

Second—That such an expression and authentication of the connection of our Government with Christianity is now required fully and explicitly to harmonize our national Constitution with our State Constitutions, with our common law, and with the Christian uses of our common life.

Third—That the recognition of Christianity in the national Constitution does not involve a union of Church and State, but rather the opposite, since it enables the nation to express its own relation to Christianity without the intervention of any Church organization.

Fourth—That as the Christian institutions of this nation do not infringe upon the rights of any citizen, but are a bulwark and safeguard of all rights, the securing for these institutions an explicit legal basis in our fundamental law can be in no manner intolerant or proscriptive.

Fifth—That this constitutional recognition of the connection of our Government with Christianity is necessary, not to sustain the Christian religion, but to aid in preserving and maintaining the Christian institutions of our nation.

Sixth—That, recognizing the importance of this subject, we pledge ourselves to present and advocate it until the nation, by the voice of the people, shall declare its Christian character, as it has already asserted its freedom, in the charter of our rights and liberties.

The convention will hold a session to-morrow, and act on the resolutions.

ARKANSAS.

LIABILITY OF STODDARD'S BANK TO THE STATE.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 16.—A rumor has prevailed on the streets for several days that the State had on deposit at Stoddard's bank, at the time of suspension, a large sum of money. A committee was appointed by the Senate to investigate the matter, and to-day they made their report, by which it appears that the State had $26,000 in currency and $32,000 in State scrip in the bank at the time of suspension. This money was left at the bank by the County Collector, and the Deputy Treasurer accepted checks on the bank in their settlement. This afternoon counsel for the State obtained an order from the Chancery Court appointing a Receiver to take charge of the bank and the property belonging to the firm.

THE RESULT OF THE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 16.—The Governor to-day issued a proclamation declaring the result of the Congressional election in November. L. C Ganse, W. F. Siemons, W. W. Wilshire, — Thomasson, and T. M. Gunter, all Democrats, are declared elected.

LOUISIANA.

THE RETURNING BOARD IN EXECUTIVE SESSION.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 16.—The Returning Board, after receiving another protest from the Conservatives, which they hoped would be the last, went into executive session to consider the cases of the protested parishes.

COLORED BOYS REFUSED ADMISSION TO THE HIGH SCHOOL.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 16.—The pupils of the boys' High School to-day refused to allow the colored boys to enter the school-house. The pupils having been informed that the Superintendent could settle the question and prevent the admission of colored boys, they appointed a committee to call upon him. The Superintendent stated he was only an executive officer; that the whole matter was in the hands of the School Board, and that he believed the board was controlled by the general School law, which made no race distinctions. He stated it might be that none of the colored boys would be able to pass the necessary examination, or they might be wholly withdrawn. More than this, the School Board might deem it necessary to establish a branch school, and thus dispose of the question in a way consistent with the views and feelings of the pupils of the High School.

THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

CONFERENCE OF THE LEADERS OF THE INDIAN NATIONS WITH THE INDIAN COMMISSIONERS AT MUSCOGEE — OPINION OF THE COMMISSIONERS ON THE DISPOSITION OF THE TRIBES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Messrs. Clinton B. Fisk, Charles E. Hammonds, B. Rush Roberts, and John A. Lang, of the Board of Indian Commissioners, report from St. Louis, under date of the 14th inst., that on the morning of the 10th inst. they proceeded from St. Louis direct to Muscogee, in the Creek Nation, where they met respectable and influential representatives from the five principal tribes, viz., Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Seminoles, for the purpose of a conference touching the condition of the Indian Territory, and such legislation in behalf thereof as might be deemed necessary to give better security to persons and property therein. The council was organized on the morning of Friday, Dec. 11, and adjourned on the evening of Dec. 12. The Commissioners communicated to the delegates the object of their visit, and requested a full, free, and frank interchange of thought and suggestion respecting the recommendation of the President in his late annual message to Congress, and the reports of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The Commissioners say, while they are pleased to note a marked progress in civilization in the Indian Territory, they cannot, in view of what they learned during their late visit, resist the conclusion that the honorable Secretary of the Interior was substantially correct, in the statement in his annual report, respecting a condition of affairs in the Territory which demands that some form of government should be established for the protection of its inhabitants. It is true that the efforts of the Indians to organize a government which will enforce law and give security to persons and property have thus far totally failed, and the lawlessness and violence that prevail in that Territory call for immediate legislation. At present it is a resort of lawless men and criminals, who take refuge there in order to avoid the restraints incident to an efficient government, or to escape the penalties due for crimes elsewhere committed. These refugees from justice are a constant source of trouble among the Indians, and render it impossible to carry out the civilizing policy of the Government. The Commissioners believe that the welfare of these tribes demands immediate legislation by Congress, providing for stable government and a rigorous enforcement of wholesome laws. They recommend: First, a Territorial Government, whose Executive shall be appointed by the President of the United States, and whose legislative body shall be elected by the people of the Territory. Second the establishment of United States Courts within said Territory. Third, a Delegate in Congress. The treaties of 1866 with nearly all of these several tribes provide for such legislation as Congress and the President of the United States may deem necessary for the better protection of the rights of persons and property, within the Indian Territory. We believe that, if Congress shall, without delay, provide for the Indian Territory or Government, and courts, and a Delegate in Congress as herein indicated, their action would receive the hearty indorsement of a great majority of the inhabitants of the Territory and the applause of their constituents, who desire that these remnants of a once powerful people shall be accorded all the protection and benefits of a Christian civilization.

BRILLIANT BILLIARD CONTEST.

The match game of billiards for $250 a side, at French caroms, 1,000 points up, between François Ubassy and Cyrille Dion, which was begun on Tuesday evening in Chris. O'Connor's private billiard parlor, Union square, was concluded last night, after a most exciting contest.

UBASSY.

First Night—0, 1, 2, 0, 3, 1, 1, 2, 9, 0, 4. 0, 0, 1, 31, 0, 2, 2, 0, 5, 0. 5. 0, 1, 0, 0, 5, 1, 13, 0, 1, 11, 0, 0, 1, 0, 4, 2, 0, 0. 1, 26, 27. 0, 2, 0, 0, 1, 2, 1, 0, 10, 6, 26. 0. 0, 37, 3, 0, 5, 0, 0, 0, 20, 12, 34, 0, 3, 2, 13, 0, 11, 137—502.

Second Night—18, 10, 40, 0, 2, 23, 0, 25, 0, 7, 0. 0, 0, 4. 4, 42, 6, 2, 44, 1, 2, 0, 0, 6, 11, 0, 4, 0. 21, 2, 1, 0, 2, 7, 6, 23, 11, 1, 4, 1. 23. 46, 0, 7. 22, 1, 0, 60. 9—498. Total score, 1,000. Average, 8 32-121.

DION.

First Night—2. 0. 0. 10, 1, 0, 9. 0. 0, 0, 0, 2, 12, 11, 2, 2. 24, 0, 43, 31, 0. 0, 2, 7, 0, 12, 0, 1. 18, 8, 0, 0. 1, 0, 0, 13, 8, 0, 4, 10. 6. 5, 1. 2, 18, 1, 9, 3, 2, 4. 6, 1, 9, 21, 22, 3, 8, 10, 9, 1, 9, 0. 0, 29, 35, 9, 3, 0, 22, 3, 8, 5—497.

Second Night—1, 3, 0, 8, 0. 2, 24, 0. 26, 24. 4, 0, 91. 2, 2. 24, 0, 14, 2, 19, 0. 0, 8, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2, 0. 0. 3, 9, 1, 7, 0, 2, 4, 0, 37, 10, 6, 7, 3, 12, 28, 10, 2, 0. 15, 18, 3—433; Total score, 930; average, 7, 83-121.

A New Business Palace.

The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company invite their friends and the public to visit them in their new, beautiful, and commodious premises, No. 44 Fourteenth street, Union square, New-York. This company have attained maturity in their New No. 6 Machine, and having the best machines and the best organized manufactory in the world, and having achieved the highest honors at home and abroad, this new business palace is but in keeping with the reputation of that company.—*Advertisement.*

My Sufferings, and the Agony I Endured from inflammatory Rheumatism, I cannot describe. GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE OF AMMONIA cured me.
E. W. VOORHIES.
No. 213 West 35th st., New-York.
50 cents and $1 a bottle. All druggists. Depot, No. 451 6th av., New-York.

Mary had a little tooth,
It was as white as snow,
And Mary's breath was pure and sweet
As any winds that blow—
'Twas simply using SOZODONT
That made and kept them so.

The Bay Ridge Fight.—Is there a man in New-York to-day who cannot appreciate the value and importance of Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph. Office No. 571 Broadway. Fifteen years' experience, and never broken through.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Lundborg's California Water.—For the toilet and bath. Fragrant and refreshing. An elegant substitute for bay rum. Purifies the air of the house. Try it.

Gents' Toilet Slippers, Boots, and Shoes, and Children's Leggings. A splendid assortment for Holiday presents, at MILLER & CO.'S, 3 Union square.

The most Prevalent Disease in this Country is Piles; but those who would be cured must use DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR. 25 cents.

For a first-class Dress or Business Hat, go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau st.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton st.
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
No branch offices.

Lundborg's Perfumes are like Natural flowers and bouquets.

The Question Settled.—Wistar's Balsam of WILD CHERRY is *the* remedy for coughs and colds.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. Printers. No branch offices.

MARRIED.

BROWN—COOLIDGE.—At the Madison Square Church, on Tuesday, 15th inst., by Rev. Wm. Adams, Mr. E. BROWN to Mrs. MARGARET COOLIDGE.

DE NYSE—LOTT.—On Thursday, Dec. 10, in Brooklyn, Long Island, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. David Inglis, D. D., RULIF V. N. DE NYSE to HELEN LOTT, daughter of James R. Lott.

EVARTS—SHACKELTON.—On Tuesday, Dec. 15, at the residence of O. O. Shackelton, in Brooklyn, by Rev. E. P. Ingersoll, HERMAN C. EVARTS, M. D., of Albany, N. Y., to LUCY M., daughter of Benjamin Shackelton, Esq., of Jersey City. No cards.

SHEPARD—LAWRENCE.—In Flushing, Long Island, Tuesday, Dec. 15, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. Carpenter Smith, S. T. D., CHARLES H. SHEPARD to EMILY, daughter of the Hon. John W. Lawrence.

DIED.

DE FOREEST.—At Metuchen, N. J., Dec. 16, 1874, MAGDALEN VAN NEST, wife of John I. De Foreest.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M. Train leaves New-York from foot of Cortlandt st. at 12 o'clock.

DRAKE.—On Tuesday, Dec. 15, suddenly, OLIVER A. DRAKE, son of the late Rev. S. J. Drake, of Plainfield, N. J.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brother, S. J. Drake, No. 245 West 55th st., on Thursday, Dec. 17, at 10 o'clock A. M. Interment in Plainfield, N. J.

FOOTE.—At Elizabeth, on Tuesday, Dec. 15, LOUIS T. FOOTE, second son of F. W. and V. B. Foote, in the 26th year of his age.

Funeral services at St. John's Church, Elizabeth, on Thursday, the 17th inst., at 2 P. M. Trains leave foot of Liberty st. at 12:40 and 1 P. M.

GOOD.—Dec. 15, Mrs. MARY E. GOOD, wife of Thomas A. Good, deceased.

Funeral services at Holy Trinity Church, Harlem, Friday, 18th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

HOWE.—On Wednesday, Dec. 16, of apoplexy, ANNA, widow of the late James Howe, in the eightieth year of her age.

Funeral on Friday, Dec. 18, at 1 o'clock, at the residence of her son-in-law, Cyrus Lawrence, South Salem, Westchester County, N. Y. Trains leave Grand Central Depot at 8:30 and 10:05 A. M. for Katonah Station, where carriages will be in waiting.

JOHNSON.—On Dec. 15, HARRIET, wife of William Johnson and daughter of John T. Van Wyck, Esq.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, at 3:30 P. M., from her late residence, No. 216 West 21st st. Remains to be taken to Hempstead, Long Island.

MAURER.—On Tuesday, Dec. 15, HENRY MAURER, aged 72.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his son, No. 219 2d av., on Friday, the 18th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

MARSELLUS.—On Dec. 16, 1874, at Passaic, N. J., I. C. MARSELLUS, aged 43 years.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, from the North Reformed Church of Passaic, on Friday, the 18th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Trains leave foot of Chambers st., via Erie Railway, at 12 o'clock M.

PECK.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Wednesday, Dec. 16, 1874, AROD PECK, aged 83 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral at the residence of his son, Edward A. Peck, Greenwich, Conn., on Friday, Dec. 18, at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the 12 M. train from New-York.

SMITH.—At Mount Vernon, Ohio, on the 15th December, Dr. H. W. SMITH, of that place.

SLOAN.—At the residence of her brother, Mr. Thomas J. Sloan, No. 14 Prospect place, IRENE HELEN, daughter of the late William Dunbar and Mary Theodosia Sloan, in the 46th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

STRATTON.—On Tuesday evening, Dec. 15, of croup, GEORGE, only son of Amos B. and Rose Stratton, aged 1 year and 11 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 18th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 408 East 53d st.

WARING.—On the 16th inst., Miss SARAH WARING, aged 65 years.

Her relatives and friends, the members of Greene Street M. E. Church, and the Managers of the Ladies' Union Aid Society, are invited to attend her funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the Old People's Home, No. 255 West 42d st. Her remains will be taken to Stamford, Conn., for interment on Friday morning.

WHITE.—On Monday, the 15th inst., suddenly, WILLIAM M. WHITE, florist, aged 71 years, 11 months, 17 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, North Bergen, N. J., on Thursday, 17th inst., at 2 P. M. Union Hill and Guttenburg cars leave Hoboken ferry at 12:45.

WHITNEY.—At No. 294 Gates av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 15, of congestion of the lungs, WALTER E., youngest son of Samuel and G. Blanche Whitney, aged 2 years and 4 months.

Funeral from the above number at 1 o'clock P. M. on Saturday next, Dec. 19. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

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THE THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING of the Society for the Relief of Half-Orphan and Destitute Children in the City of New-York will be held at the Asylum, No. 67 West 10th st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, at 7:30 P. M. Subscribers and friends are invited to be present.

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POLITICAL.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting of the Association will be held at their rooms, Nos. 28 and 30 Avenue A, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Dec. 17, at 8 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested.
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100 do...c. 28⅞
100 do...b3. 29
100 do...c. 29
100 do... 29
1200 do... 28⅞
1300 do...s60. 28½
400 do... 28¾
800 do... 28⅞
600 do... 28¾
100 do... 28⅝
1100 do...s3. 28⅝
900 do... 28½
400 do... 28⅞
600 do... 28¾
1500 do...
100 O. & Miss. b. c. b3. 30⅝
500 do... 30¾
200 do... 30¾
400 do...s3. 30⅞
100 do... 30¾
600 do... 30⅝

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$30,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67... 120½
10,000 do...s3. 120½
3,000 U. Pac. 1st... 92¼
2,000 Cen. Pac. G. B. 96
400 West. Union...s3. 82⅝
100 do... 82⅝
200 Pac. Mail...s3. 39⅜
300 do...b3. 39½
200 do... 39½
100 do... 39⅜
100 do...b3. 39½
300 Erie Railway... 27½
100 Lake Shore...b3. 80⅜
100 do... 80¼
300 St. Paul...b3. 37⅞
300 Union Pacific...b3. 35⅜
100 do...s3. 35¼
1000 do... 35⅜
500 North-western... 46⅞
500 do...b3. 46⅞
1300 do... 46¾
100 North-west'n Pf... 61
200 Tol. & W...c. 28¾
100 do... 28¾
500 do...b3. 28⅞
100 do... 28¾
600 do... 28⅝
100 do...c. 28¾
100 do...b3. 28¾
200 Ohio & Miss...b3. 30⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$200,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67...b. c. 116¾

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Mo. 6s, L'g B... 97½
1,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Is., '87... 97
1,000 Tenn. 6s, new. 58¼
4,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '87, b. c... 97
5,000 Har. 1st, 7s, C. 108
5,000 U. Pac. 1st... 92⅛
10,000 N. J. C. 1st Con. 102¼
2,000 C. & N. W. Con. Coup. G. B. b3. 82
3,000 Cen. P. 1st, San J. Br'ch...b. c. 83¼
5,000 P., F. W. & C. 1st. 111
300 Quick. Min...b. c. 34¼
1500 W. U. Tel...b. c. 82¾
200 do...c. 82⅞
200 do...b3. 82⅞
1500 do... 82¾
200 do...s3. 82¾
113 Wells-Far. Ex. b. c. 82
5 Amer. Ex...b. c. 62
400 N. Y. C. & Hud. R., b. c...s3. 100⅜
500 Pac. Mail...b. c. s3. 39⅜
1000 do... 39⅜
500 Erie R...b. c. 27½
50 Mich. Cen... 81½
500 L. S. & M. S. b. c. b3. 80⅜
400 do...s3. 80¼
100 do...b5. 80⅜
100 do...s5. 80¼
100 U. Pac...b. c. b3. 35⅜
700 do...b3. 35½
900 do...b3. 35⅜
100 do... 35½
8 Cl. & P. G'd...b. c. 88½
100 C. & N. W...b. c. 46⅞
200 do... 46¾
800 do... 46¾
100 C., M. & St. P. Pf. b. c. 56¾
100 Tol., W. & W...b. c. 28¾
1000 do... 28¾
100 do...s10. 28⅝
1600 do... 28¾
200 D., L. & W...b. c. 108¼
30 St. L., I. M. & S. b. c. 25
20 do... 25½
100 C. & Alt...b. c. 105
100 Ohio & Miss...b. c. 30¾
100 do... 30⅞
900 do... 31
2200 do... 31
50 C., C. & I. C...b. c. 9⅛
60 Mor. & Es...b. c. 96½

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$1,500 Reg. 6s, '81... 117
5,000 U. Pac. 1st... 92¼
5,000 Cen. Pac., San J. Branch... 83¼
100 Quicksilver... 34¼
100 do... 34½
100 do...s3. 34½
100 Consol. Coal... 48
200 West. Union...s3. 82¾
400 do...b3. 82⅝
200 do...b2. 82⅝
100 do... 82⅝
900 do... 82¾
700 do... 82¾
1700 Pacific Mail...b3. 39½
1600 do...s3. 39½
200 do... 39½
600 do...b30. 39⅝
200 do... 39½
500 do...b3. 39⅝
500 do... 39⅝
1200 do...b3. 39¾
800 do... 39¾
600 do... 39½
2000 Erie Railway... 27½
100 do...b3. 27½
300 do...b3. 27⅝
1000 do... 27⅝
800 Union Pacific... 35⅜
600 do... 35¼
800 N. Y. C. & Hud... 100½
200 Lake Shore...s3. 80¼
200 do...s5. 80⅜
200 do...s3. 80⅛
100 do... 80¼
1200 do... 80¼
500 North-western... 46¾
500 do...b3. 46⅞
200 do... 46⅞
100 do...
300 N. J. Central... 107½
100 Rock Island...b3. 101⅜
100 St. Paul...c. 37⅞
200 do... 37⅞
200 do...s3. 37¾
200 do... 37⅞
100 St. Paul Pref... 56¾
300 Tol. & Wab...s3. 28⅝
100 do... 28¾
400 do... 28⅞
500 Del., L. & W... 108⅛
400 do... 108
20 do... 108⅛
200 Chic. & Alton... 105
200 Ohio & Miss...b3. 31
600 do... 30⅞
100 do...b3. 30⅞
2000 do...b3. 31
100 St. Louis & I. M... 27

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16—1 P. M.

At the outset there was some heaviness in the stock market, with a visible effort to depress the general list by the usual methods. Pacific Mail sold at 38¾, Wabash at 28⅜, Ohios at 30⅜, Lake Shore at 80⅛@79⅞, St. Paul at 37⅜, and so on, but before the first hour was over a substantial rally began, under the lead of Pacific Mail and Western Union, on transactions of considerable amount. The upward movement from that point was well maintained through the rest of the day, with only an occasional pause and slight reaction. The amendment in Pacific Mail amounts to 1 ℘ cent., Western Union has improved ⅝, St. Paul ½, North-west ½, and even the much-despised Wabash is higher by ½ ℘ cent. The buying has been general, probably rather more for account of bulls than for the bears, though the latter were by no means idle, and no doubt they succeeded in making purchases to a fair amount while doing everything in their power to resist the advance. Western Union, perhaps, exhibited greatest strength, while the larger business was in Pacific Mail, Lake Shore, and Wabash. The borrowing demand for Western Union was very urgent until the afternoon, when a supply of stock was furnished by one of the leading holders. North-western acts very much as it has done, and the appearances do not as yet warrant any just degree of confidence in sales for short account, although it is solemnly said that the party have sold out. No doubt some one has bought if they have sold. Erie exhibited considerable firmness within a narrow range. Ohios were much stronger on only a moderate business, and the same may be said of Union Pacific. The improvement in the whole market as compared with yesterday evening is quite as much in the general tone as in the advanced prices.

Money on call loan is about as last quoted. Most of the trade was at 4 ℘ cent., though some loans were made early in the day at 3½, and quite a good deal was done after 2:30 P. M. at 4½ and 5 ℘ cent. The rate appeared to have been bid up, as, on an abundant supply, it afterward declined to 4 at the close.

Gold opened at 111⅝, declined to 111¼, and sold alternately at these two prices and the intermediate sixteenth until the afternoon, when it declined to 111⅜, under considerable sales by the old bull combination which has so often been said to have closed out the last of its holdings, but which is even now, according to the better opinion, understood to have about five millions on hand, with a market still to seek. The final quotation was 111⅜@111 7-16. The chief buyers were bankers who are exporting, and the margin on profit for shipping gold is so very small as to be nominal and doubtful. Loans were "flat" to 1½ ℘ cent. for carrying. The actual shipment by to-day's steamers was $738,111 43, including $700,000 gold coin. The day's Customs were $188,000. The Sub-Treasury paid out in coin $36,000 for interest, and $89,000 for bonds redeemed. It is said that about $1,000,000 will be exported to-morrow. Clearings at the Gold Exchange Bank, $40,855,000; gold balances, $2,072,090; currency balances, $2,364,077.

Sterling exchange is easier, the supply from the gold shipments being fully up to the demand, if not in excess. Prime sixty-day bills sold at $4 84¾, while a round amount of very good bills was done at $4 84¼. Sight is about $4 89¾. Nominal rates for prime are still $4 85½ and $4 90½.

Government bonds have been strong and quite active at an advance of ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. for the leading issues. The demand is wholly for domestic account, and largely from insurance and trust companies. A decided preference continues to be shown for registered bonds. A fair amount of 1862s was taken from the foreign bankers connected with Frankfort, where the quotation is again ⅛ lower to-day. Something was also done with London in 1865s, both old and new, and 1867s, as there is a respectable margin, on paper, for importation—but probably $400,000 will cover the whole day's business for foreign account. A slight further decline in gold would doubtless induce more liberal transactions, and a supply of bonds would be welcomed in this market. New fives are unchanged. The currency sixes have shared in the general improvement, as also have the registered 10-40s.

Latest London advices quote consols better at 91⅝@91 11-16 for money, and 92 for the account. Old 1865s, 106⅛@106¼; 1867s, 109⅜; 10-40s, 104¼@104⅜; new fives, 102¾. Erie, 25@25¼. The Bank of England gained £125,000 sterling in bullion on balance to-day. At Frankfort the 1862s are quoted easier at 97½. French Rentes 61f. 45c., ex interest.

State stocks were dull and nominal, except further improvement in Tennessees, which sold at 58¼. In railroad bonds there was a small business, with no feature except an additional advance in San Joaquin Pacifics.

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.
Western Union	82⅞	82⅛	82⅝	82¾
Pacific Mail	39¾	38⅜	39⅝	39¾
New-York Central	100½	100⅜	100⅜	100½
Harlem	..	..	130¼	131¼
Erie	27⅝	27⅜	27½	27⅝
Lake Shore	80⅜	79⅞	80¼	80⅜
Wabash	29	28⅜	28¾	28⅞
North-western	47	46⅜	46¾	46⅞
North-western Pref	61	61	61	61¼
Mil. & St. Paul	37⅞	37¼	37¾	38
Mil. & St. Paul Pref	56¾	56	56½	56¾
Ohio & Mississippi	31	30⅜	30⅞	31
Rock Island	101⅝	101¼	101⅜	101½
Union Pacific	35½	35	35¼	35⅝
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	..	..	107¾	108
Chicago & Alton	105	105	104½	105
Chicago & Alton Pref	..	..	108	112
Panama	..	..	116½	116¼
Pittsburg	..	..	88	88½
Fort Wayne	..	..	94⅝	95½
Michigan Central	81⅜	81⅜	81¼	81¾
Morris and Essex	..	..	96	96½
New-Jersey Central	107½	107½	107	107½
Del., Lack. & West	108¾	108	107⅞	108⅛
At. & Pacific Pref	..	..	16½	16¾
Missouri Pacific	..	..	47	47½
Hannibal & St. Joseph	..	..	25⅛	26
Han. & St. Jo. Pref	..	..	34	34¾
Iron Mountain	27	27	27	..
C., C. & Ind. Central	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅜
Am. Dist. Tel. Co	..	..	39	41
Quicksilver	34½	34¼	34½	34¾
Quicksilver Preferred	..	..	44	46
Adams Express	..	..	114½	115½
Wells-Fargo Express	82	82	82	83⅛
American Express	..	..	62	62½
United States Express	..	..	64	64½
Canton Company	..	..	59	60

Total sales, 133,348 Shares, including 23,900 Pacific Mail, 22,400 Lake Shore, 21,200 Wabash, 15,900 Western Union, 11,700 North-western, 10,400 Union Pacific, 9,500 Ohios, 8,200 Erie, and 5,200 St. Paul.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS OF GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Offered.	Asked.		Offered.	Asked.
Sixes, 1881, r.	116¾	117⅛	5-20s, 1867, c.	120¼	120⅜
Sixes, 1881, c.	120⅝	121	5-20s, 1868, r.	116⅝	117
5-20s, 1862, r.	113	113¼	5-20s, 1868, c.	120⅛	120⅜
5-20s, 1862, c.	113	113⅛	10-40s, r.	113⅝	113⅞
5-20s, 1864, r.	114¾	115	10-40s, c.	114⅜	114⅝
5-20s, 1864, c.	115	115¼	5s, 1881, r.	113⅛	113¼
5-20s, 1865, r.	116½	117¼	5s, 1881, c.	113	113⅛
5-20s, 1865, c.	117⅛	117⅜	Cen. P. G. bs.	95⅞	96
5-20s, 1865, n., r.	116	116¼	West. P. G. bs.	87⅞	88
5-20s, 1865, n., c.	119½	119⅝	6s Currency	116⅞	117
5-20s, 1867, r.	116¾	117	Gold	111⅜	111½

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$78,347,575
Currency balances	4,394,624
Gold exchanges	6,263,536
Gold balances	856,783

Internal revenue receipts at Washington to-day, $325,000; Bank notes received for redemption, $300,000; Treasury balances—Currency, $14,680,000; Coin, $77,820,000; Certificates, $22,100,000.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1874.

Gold receipts	$216,723 80
Gold payments	1,548,364 48
Gold balance	51,418,490 38
Currency receipts	471,062 37
Currency payments	711,580 84
Currency balance	46,700,028 93
Customs	188,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington	1,335,000 00

Stocks at Philadelphia are quoted as follows: City 6s, old, 101½; City 6s, new, 103¼@103⅜; Camden and Amboy, 129¼@129½; Pennsylvania, 52⅜@52¾; Philadelphia and Reading, 54⅞@55; Lehigh Valley, 61¾@62; Catawissa Preferred, 40@40¼; Philadelphia and Erie, 16⅜@16½; Northern Central, 35¾@36; Lehigh Navigation, 48¼@48⅜; Lehigh Gold Loan, 97⅜@97½.

The Directors of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey have declared the usual quarterly dividend of *Two and a half ℘ cent.*, payable Jan. 20. The transfer-books will close Dec. 31 and reopen Jan. 23.

The following were the bids for the Railway Mortgages at the first call:

Alb. & Susq. 1st bds.	107
Alb. & Susq. 2d bds.	102½
Alb. & Susq. 3d bds.	98
Bos., H. & Erie 1st M.	23½
Bur., C. R. & M. 1st 7s g.	45
Ches. & O. 6s 1st M.	48
Ches. & O. ex. coup.	40
Chic. & Alt. Sink. F.	100
Chic. & Alt. income.	100½
Jol. & Chic. 1st M.	108
La. & Mo. 1st guar.	86
St. L., Jack. & C. 1st.	97
Chic., R. I. & Pac.	108
Cen. R. of N. J. 1st c.	102
Cen. R. of N. J. c. con.	103
M. & St. P. 1st, $ g. P. D.	108
M. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10 P. D.	92½
M. & St. P. 7s, g'ld, R. D.	84
M. & St. P. 1st I. & M. D.	80
M. & St. P. 1st, H. & D.	75
M. & St. P. 1st, C. & M.	79
M. & St. P. 2d M.	75
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	102
Chic. & N. W. I. bs.	97
Chic. & N. W. C. bs.	88½
C. & N. W. C. G. bs.	81½
C. & N. W. R. G. bs.	82
Iowa Mid. 1st 8s.	85½
Gal. & Chic. Ext.	104
Gal. & Chic. 2d.	101
Chic. & Mil. 1st.	96
Winona & St. P. 1st.	73
Del., L. & W. 1st.	101
Del., L. & W. 7s C.	105
Morris & Essex 1st.	108¼
Morris & Essex 2d.	103
Mor. & Es. bs., 1900.	94
Morris & Essex C.	94
Mor. & Es. 7s of '71.	99¾
Erie 1st Ext.	101
Erie 3d 7s, '83.	100
Erie 4th 7s, '80.	97
Erie 5th 7s, '88.	96
Long Dock bds.	100
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77.	85
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	103
Han. & St. Jo. 8s C.	87
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c., '75.	101½
Dub. & S. C. 1st.	102
Dub. & S. C. 2d.	99
Ced. F. & Minn. 1st.	85
Ind., B. & W. 1st.	44
Mich. So. 7s, 2d.	100
Mich. So. N. I. S. F. 7s.	104⅝
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	105
Clev. & Tol. new bds.	99
C., P. & A. old bds.	102
C., P. & A. new bds.	98
B. & Erie new bds.	99
B. & State Line 7s.	100
Kal. & W. Pigeonist.	85
Lake S. Con. C. 1st.	101
Lake S. Con. R. 1st.	100
Mich. Cen. C. 7s, 1902.	101⅜
N. J. So. 1st 7s.	97
N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	100½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.	98
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87.	x97
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	97
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.	102½
N. Y. C. & Hud. 1st C.	113
N. Y. C. & Hud. 1st R.	112
H. R. 7s, 2d S. F. '85.	105
H. R. 7s, 3d '75.	100½
Harlem 1st 7s, C.	107¾
Harlem 1st 7s, R.	107½
North Mo. 1st.	86⅜
O. & M. Con. S. F.	97
O. & M. Con.	96
O. & M. 2d Con.	79½
Cen. Pacific, G. bds.	95⅞
C. Pac. S. Joaq. B'ch.	82⅞
C. Pac. Cal. & Ore. 1st	82¾
C. Pac., State Aid bds.	103
Western Pacific bds.	87¾
Union Pacific, 1st.	91⅞
U. Pac., Land Gr., 7s.	88¾
U. Pac., in. past due.	91
U. Pac., S. F.	77½
Pac. R. of Mo. 1st.	98
P. R. of Mo. 1st C. bds.	92
Pac. R. of Mo. 2d.	82
Pac. R. 7s guar. Mo.	101½
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st.	110
P., Ft. W. & C. 3d.	98¼
Cl. & P. Con. S. F.	103½
Cl. & Pitt. 3d.	101
Cl. & Pitt. 4th.	97½
Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st.	68
Alt. & Terre H. 1st.	104
Alt. & Terre H. 2d.	90
Alt. & Ter. H. 2d inc.	73½
B. & S. Ill. R. 1st 8s.	95
St. L. & I. M. 1st.	99
St. L. & I. M. 2d.	79
Tol., P. & W., E. D.	80
Tol., P. & War. 2d.	40
Tol. & Wab. 1st ex.	90½
Gt. Western, 1st, '88.	84

And the following for the State Securities:

Alabama 5s, '83	38	N. Y. C. Bty L'n.	108¾
Alabama 5s, '86	38	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75	108
Ark. 6s, Funded	21	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77	108
Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S.	8	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78	108
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.	8	N. Y. 6s, G. R., '87	113
Ark. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O.	8	N. Y. 6s, G. C., '87	116
Ark. 7s, M. O. & R. R.	8	N. Y. 6s, G. L., '83	113
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R.	8	N. Y. 6s, G. L., '91	115
California 7s	114	N. Y. 5s, G. L., '75	108
Connecticut 6s	106	N. Y. 5s, G. L., '76	108
Ga. 6s	79	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., J. & J.	52
Ga. 7s, New bonds	91¼	N. C. 6s, N. C. R., A. & O.	52¼
Ga. 7s, Indorsed	85	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. c. off Jan. & Ju.	35
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds	78	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. c. off Ap. & Oct.	35
Indiana 5s	101	N. C. 6s, new bs, J. & J.	12
La. 6s	25	N. C. 6s, new bs, A. & O.	12
La. New bonds	24	Ohio 6s, '81	103
La. 6s, New Flt'g Dbt.	21	Ohio 6s, '86	103
La. 7s, Penitentiary	21	Rhode Island 6s	104
La. 6s, Levee bonds	25	South Carolina 6s	30
La. 8s, Levee bonds	25	S. C. 6s, Jan. & Ju.	25
La. 8s, Levee bds. '75	25	S. C. 6s, Ap. & Oc.	25
Michigan 6s, '78-79	104	S. C. 6s, F. Act, '66	24
Michigan 6s, '83	104	S. C. 6s, L. C., '89, J. & J.	21
Michigan 7s, '90	102	S. C. 6s, L. C., '89, A. & O.	22
Missouri 6s, due in '74	102	S. C. 7s of '88	22
Missouri 6s, due in '75	102	S. C. 7s, Non-F. bds.	6½
Missouri 6s, due in '76	99	Tennessee 6s, old	77
Missouri 6s, due in '77	98	Tenn. 6s, old ex coup	58⅛
Missouri 6s, due in '78	98½	Tenn. 6s, new bds.	75
Missouri 6s, due in '79	98½	Tenn. 6s, new ex c.	58
Missouri 6s, due in '80	98½	Tenn. 6s, new series	58¼
Long bds., due '81-91	97¼	Virginia 6s, old	37
H. & St. J., due '75	100½	Va. 6s, new bds, '66	38
H. & St. J., due '76	99	Va. 6s, new bds, '67	37
H. & St. J., due '86	96¼	Va. 6s, Deferred bds.	11
H. & St. J., due '87	96¼		
N. Y. Rec. Bty L'n.	105⅛		

The imports of specie at this port for the last week were $172,143

Previously reported	5,351,769
Total since Jan. 1, 1874	$5,523,912
Same time 1873	18,520,688
Same time 1872	5,488,647
Same time 1871	8,582,209
Same time 1870	11,533,494
Same time 1869	14,734,162
Same time 1868	5,764,924
Same time 1867	3,046,869
Same time 1866	9,579,390

The Customs receipts and the gold payments for interest at the New-York Sub-Treasury for the current year, have been as follows:

	Customs.	Gold Interest.
January	$10,195,291	$9,752,201
February	10,386,566	3,481,055
March	11,029,633	4,077,472
April	9,819,441	2,372,644
May	8,679,313	8,669,601
June	7,608,006	2,104,000
July	8,432,768	16,092,143
August	13,827,030	4,927,700
September	10,618,700	3,654,000
October	10,889,560	3,092,015
Nov. 7	1,549,000	2,554,000
Nov. 14	1,722,700	1,096,700
Nov. 21	1,669,600	873,000
Nov. 28	1,434,600	842,400
Dec. 5	1,858,000	532,000
Dec. 12	1,604,100	452,000
Total since Jan. 1	$111,324,308	$64,572,831
Same time, 1873	116,361,645	62,786,175
Same time, 1872	140,690,273	73,578,879

Gold, Dec. 13, 1873. 110¼ Dec. 14, 1872. 112¼

The specie shipments from this port for the week ending

Dec. 12, amount to	$3,520,233
Previously reported	52,011,932
Total since Jan. 1	$55,532,165

The following table shows the imports at the port of New-York for the week (ending for dry goods Dec. 11 and for general merchandise Dec. 12) and for the expired portion of the year:

For the Week.	1872.	1873.	1874.
Dry Goods	$1,189,573	$615,461	$931,358
General mdse	5,736,138	3,903,703	4,600,000
Total	$6,925,711	$4,519,164	$5,531,358
Prev. reported	407,812,653	370,746,016	365,146,028
T'l since Jan. 1	$414,738,364	$375,265,180	$370,677,386

The following are the dry goods included in the above for the same period:

	1872.	1873.	1874.
For the Week.			
Entered	$1,189,573	$615,461	$931,358
Marketed	1,275,690	818,652	1,017,571
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered	$132,444,749	$111,624,986	$102,988,694
Marketed	129,024,938	112,775,586	105,896,323

The following is a comparative statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New-York for the week ending Dec. 15 and since Jan. 1:

	1872.	1873.	1874.
For the week	$5,702,541	$5,375,915	$6,541,813
Previous	225,590,047	282,349,109	269,321,960
Since Jan. 1	$231,292,588	$287,725,024	$275,863,773
Gold	111⅞	112⅛	111⅝

The coupons of the Consolidation Bonds of the State of South Carolina, due Jan. 1, 1875, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the National Park Bank, New-York, and at the Treasury, Columbia, S. C. Coupons due July 1, 1874, on Consolidation Bonds that may be issued in exchange for Fundable Bonds, will also be paid at any time on presentation at the above-mentioned places.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 16, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	29	Oil-cake, pks	1,520
Cotton, bales	4,210	Pork, pks	123
Cotton-seed-oil, bbls	50	Beef, pks	150
Dried Fruit, pks	592	Cut-meats, pks	1,467
Eggs, bbls	923	Lard, pks	1,483
Flour, bbls	12,556	Stearine, pks	36
Wheat, bushels	10,000	Butter, pks	3,760
Corn, bushels	21,530	Cheese, pks	1,005
Oats, bushels	8,300	Tallow, pks	139
Malt, bushels	2,000	Dressed Hogs, No	566
Grass-seed, bags	306	Pea-nuts, bags	390
Beans, bbls	470	Lead, pigs	553
Corn-meal, bbls	2,240	Rice, pks	202
Corn-meal, bags	337	Sugar, bbls	350
Buckw't Flour, pks	110	Starch, bxs	670
Oat-meal, bbls	100	Tea, half-chests	48
Hops, bales	14	Tobacco, hhds	122
Hides, No	916	Tobacco, bxs. & cs	856
Hides, bales	640	Whisky, bbls	1,095
Leather, sides	5,453	Wool, bales	24
Flax, bales	122	Rice Chaff, sacks	402
Spirits Turp., bbls	800	Rice Flour, sacks	124
Resin, bbls	2,819	Spelter, pcs	504

BEES-WAX—Yellow is in some demand; quoted at 30c.@31c. ℘ lb.

BRICKS—Quoted firm, on a moderately active inquiry.

CANDLES—Slow of sale at former figures.

COAL—A very moderate movement has been reported in all kinds of stock, without important changes in values.

COFFEE—Steady, as last quoted, with sales of 4,500 bags Rio, by the Robert, at Mobile, at 18¼c., gold; and 1,000 bags Maracaibo here, at 18c., gold.

COTTON—Has been dull and unsettled for early delivery, very light dealings having been reported on the basis of the revised quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 653 bales (of which 253 bales were placed on last evening,) including 100 bales to shippers, 517 bales to spinners, and 16 bales to speculators. There has been a fairly active movement reported for forward delivery, opening about ⅛c. ℘ lb. off yesterday's figures, influenced by the reports of heavy arrivals at the shipping ports, and the Liverpool advices of tameness with the weaker range of gold; but closing about steady at the reduced figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 36,400 bales, (of which 7,600 bales were on last evening, and 28,800 bales to-day,) with 5,400 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with December options closing at 13⅞c.; January, 13⅞c.@13 29-32c.; February, 14¼c.; March, 14⅝c.@14 21-32c.; April, 15 1-32c.; May, 15⅜c.@15 13-32c.; June, 15⅝c.@15 21-32c.; July, 15 29-32c.@15 15-16c.; August, 16 1-16c.@16⅛c....Receipts to-day, 4,210 bales here, and 32,428 bales at all the shipping ports. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, Based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	11⅛	11½	11⅝	11⅝
Good Ordinary	12⅞	12⅞	13⅛	13⅛
Low Middling	13⅝	13¾	14	14
Middling	14⅛	14¼	14½	14½
Good Middling	14½	14⅝	14⅞	14⅞
Middling Fair	15	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
Fair	15⅝	15¾	16	16

FLOUR AND MEAL—Trade in State and Western Flour has been on a restricted scale; prices have not varied materially. Desirable lines of shipping Extras most sought after. The sales since our last have been 12,900 bbls., of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $3 65@$4 15, chiefly at $3 90@$4 10; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 15@$4 75, chiefly at $4 25@$4 55; inferior to very choice Extra State at $4 80@$5 15, mainly at $5 05@$5 15; very choice and fancy do. and City Mills Extras, $5 25@$5 75; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 75@$5 25, mainly at $5 05@$5 15; poor to very choice round-hoop Ohio at $4 75@$5 25, mostly at $4 90@$5 10; poor to choice Minnesota Extra Shipping at $5 10@$5 75; and Trade and Family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 4,800 bbls. shipping stock at quoted rates....Southern Flour unchanged; 700 bbls. sold, in lots....Rye Flour quiet, and favoring buyers. Sales, 400 bbls., chiefly Superfine, at $5 15@$5 50 ℘ bbl....Corn-meal steady; equal to 700 bbls. sold.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been very moderately inquired for, chiefly on export account, closing weak, though not quotably altered in value. The bulk of the business was in No. 2 Chicago and North-west stock. Winter Wheat quiet at rather easier rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 83,000 bushels, at $1 10½@$1 11 for prime to choice new No. 2 North-west Spring, afloat; $1 09 for choice do. in store; $1 08@$1 10 for new No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store and afloat; $1 12@$1 14 (nominally) for new No. 2 Milwaukee do. do.; $1 05@$1 08 for No. 3 Spring; $1 17@$1 25 for poor to very choice No. 1 Spring; $1 17@$1 25 for poor to very choice Red Western, mostly at $1 21 for fair, in store; and Amber and White within the previous range....Corn has been unusually dull, and prices have been quoted a shade lower. Sales have been reported of only 49,000 bushels at 87c.@92c. for poor to choice new mixed Western, 91c. for new (somewhat nominally) White Southern, and 93½c.@96c. for prime old Mixed Western, in store and afloat, and 92c. for poor do. in store....Rye, Peas, and Buckwheat about as last quoted; no important dealings....Barley dull; quoted nominally, on the basis of $1 60@$1 62 for very good to choice Canada West....Barley-malt in some demand, with sales reported of 7,000 bushels at $1 70 for Canada, and within the range of $1 35@$1 60 for State....Oats have been in less demand and, at the close, quoted a shade easier in price, with sales reported of 39,000 bushels at 68c.@70½c. for poor to very choice Mixed Western, from cars and afloat, chiefly at 70c. for prime, afloat; 68c. for Mixed Toledo, in store; 69c.@72c. for White Western, odd lots; and 67c.@69½c. for mixed State, and 68c.@71c. for White do., from cars and afloat....Feed quiet within the range of $22@$32 for poor to extra choice ℘ ton....A restricted trade has been noted in Hay and Straw at about former prices. Shipping grades of Bale Hay quoted at 55c.@60c. for fair to strictly prime; retailing qualities at 60c.@95c.; Clover, 45c.@55c.; Salt Hay, 45c.@55c. Rye Straw at 45c.@96c.; Oat at 45c.@55c. ℘ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Moderately active, with River Platte product quoted ½c. lower. Sales include 460 Porto Cabello, 615 Dry-salted and 226 Wet-salted Matamoras, 600 Wet-salted Texas, and 300 Country Slaughter on private terms. The stock in first hands here this morning comprised 281,000 Hides, and 1,504 bales do. against 56,400 Hides, and 714 bales do. same time last year.

HOPS—Have been in moderately active demand, in good part for export, with New-Yorks, good to choice new quoted at 42c.@47c., and fancy at 50c.; New-Yorks, low to fair, new, 35c.@40c.; Eastern, new, 35c.@45c.; Western, new, 35c.@45c.; Yearlings, 15c.@25c.; Olds, all growths, 8c.@15c.; Californians, 45c.@50c. ℘ lb.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Quoted generally steady as to values, with a moderate call noted for supplies.

LEATHER—Meets with a comparatively ready sale at full previous prices.

MOLASSES—Trade to-day has been fair, even in new crop New-Orleans; values have been without further change of moment; 420 bbls. sold, in lots, at 60c.@66c., the latter rate for fancy. Other kinds quiet.

NAVAL STORES—Quiet and rather weak....Resin quoted on the basis of $2 15@$2 25 for Strained to Good Strained; sales, 300 bbls. No. 1 at $3 62½@$3 75, and 200 bbls. Pale at $6 ℘ 280 lbs....Tar quoted at $2 12½@$2 50; City Pitch at $2 37½ ℘ bbl....Spirits Turpentine, 34½c.@35c. for merchantable; 20 bbls. sold at the latter rate.

PETROLEUM—Quoted about steady, but inactive, with Crude, in bulk, at 5¼c. on sales of 1,500 bbls....Refined, here, 11¼c.@11⅜c.; at Philadelphia, 11½c....Refined, in cases, 16¼c.@16¾c....City Naphtha, 10½c. ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been held more firmly, but has been very quiet. Sales for early delivery were confined to 100 bbls. new Western Mess, uninspected, at $20 75. Other kinds nominally as in our last. New Western Mess for forward delivery quoted irregularly at $20 50@$21 for February and March....Dressed Hogs in request, with City quoted at 8⅞c.@9c.; and Western at 8½c.@8⅝c....Cut-meats quoted weak for City bulk stock within the previous range; 35,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies sold, mostly at 10c.; also 25 bxs. Clear Bellies at 11c.; and small lots of other City product. And of new Western, 100 tcs. Pickled Shoulders at a trifle over 7¾c., and 100 tcs. Pickled Hams at a shade better than 11c....Bacon in moderate demand at somewhat unsettled prices, closing about steady. Sales 50 bxs. City Long Clear at 10½c., and 450 bxs. Western at 10c., quoted at the close at 10⅛c. ℘ lb....Lard has been more confidently sought after, closing a shade stronger, with sales reported for early delivery of 1,000 tcs. Western Steam, in lots, at 13¼c.@13 7-16c., closing at 13⅜c.@13 7-16c.; 150 tcs. City at 13¼c., quoted at the close at 13¼c.@13⅜c.; 650 tcs. Refined, for the Continent, at 13¾c.@13⅞c., and 200 tcs. do., for the West Indies, at 13½c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 1,500 tcs., December options, at 13¼c.@13⅜c., closing at about 13 7-16c.; 2,500 tcs. January, at 13¼c.; 1,000 tcs. February, at 13 7-16c.@13½c., closing at 13 9-16c.@13 11-16c.@13¾c., with March quoted at 13¾c.@13⅞c., closing 2,250 tcs., seller six months, at 13¾c.@13⅞c., closing at 13⅜c.@13½c. ℘ lb....Beef quoted as in our last, but dull; 75 bbls. sold....Best grades of Butter in moderate demand and firm; other kinds inactive and weak. We quote the range on firkins, tubs, and pails from 25c.@40c. for ordinary to very choice State and nearby products; 40c.@45c. for very choice to fancy; 18c.@35c. for fair ordinary to fancy Western....Cheese in more request and steadier. State Factory quoted at 13c.@16c. for fair to fancy; State Dairy, 7c.@15c.; Western, 6c.@15½c. ℘ lb....Eggs in very moderate demand, within the range of from 25c.@32c. for ordinary to fancy; Limed stock quoted at 17c.@23c. ℘ dozen, the latter for extra choice.

RICE—The main call has been for domestic product in a jobbing way, on a steady basis as to values; Carolina, ordinary to choice, quoted at $7@$8 50; Louisiana, $6@$8; Rangoon, free, at $6 25@$6 37½, and Patna, free, at $7 25@$7 50, ℘ 100 lbs.

SALT—Quoted steady, with a good inquiry noted, chiefly for Liverpool sack.

SEEDS—Clover quoted steady at 10c. for prime, on sales of 200 bags. Other kinds quiet and essentially unchanged. Rough Flax quoted at $2 20@$2 35; Timothy at $2 75@$2 85 ℘ bushel; Calcutta Linseed at $2 36@$2 37½, gold, ℘ 56 lbs.

SKINS—Comparatively tame; prices nominally as last quoted.

SUGARS—Raw, dull; held at 8½c.@8¾c. for fair to good Refining, or about ⅛c. ℘ lb. above the views of buyers. Sales, to-day, 1,400 boxs. Centrifugal 8 11-16c. ℘ lb. The Martinique, mentioned yesterday, embraced 400 hhds....Refined quoted ⅛c. ℘ lb. lower, on a fair trade.

SOAP—Has been moderately sought after in a jobbing way, with Castile quoted at 9c.@9⅜c., currency; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's at 6½c., less usual discount.

TALLOW—Quoted a shade stronger in price, on a fair demand; sales equal to 210,000 lbs. good to strictly prime at 8⅝c.@8 13-16c. ℘ lb....Stearine quiet, with prime City quoted at 15c.; and Western, 14¾c.@14⅞c.; sales, 3,000 lbs. No. 1 on private terms.

TEAS—Firm and in demand; sales, 400 half chests Green, 3,000 half chests Oolong, and 1,500 half chests Japan, on private terms.

WHISKY—In good demand and quite firm. Sales reported of 350 bbls. at $1 01@$1 01¼, chiefly at $1 01¼. Also, 100 bbls. Alcohol at $1 ℘ proof gallon, the latter showing an advance.

FREIGHTS—Berth-room has been most sought after by Grain, Flour, and Provision shippers, at essentially unchanged rates. In the chartering line a rather slow movement has been reported, with quotations essentially unaltered....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 270 bales Cotton at ½d. ℘ lb.; a small lot of Leather at ⅜d. ℘ foot; 1,000 Oars at 3d.; 50s. ℘ ton; 25 hhds. Tobacco, reported at 37s. 6d.; and by steam, 190 bales Cotton, in lots, at ½d. ℘ lb.; 200 tcs. Beef and 200 bags Seed on private terms; 950 pks. Provisions, mainly Bacon, at 50s.; 15 tons Leather at 70s.; a lot of Hemp at 60s., and 600 bbls. Apples, mostly at 5s. ℘ bbl., with Grain quoted at 9d.@9½d. ℘ bushel. Also, an American bark, 921 tons, with Cotton, from Galveston, reported at 9-16d. ℘ lb. Cotton rates, by sail from New-Orleans, quoted at 15-32d.@½d. ℘ lb., on a very dull market, with tonnage offering quite freely....For London, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 4½d. ℘ bbl.; 40,000 bushels Wheat, in bags, at 9½d. ℘ bushel; 7,000 Staves on private terms; and by steam, 1,500 bxs. Cheese, mainly at 50s.; 400 bags Clover Seed at 42s. 6d.; 50 cases Peppermint oil at 60s.; 5,000 Staves on private terms; 70 bales Hops at ½d. ℘ lb.; also, a brig, with Cotton-seed Oil, from Beaufort, reported at 30s....For Glasgow, by sail, 3,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 10½d. ℘ bbl., and 48,000 bushels Grain at 9½d. ℘ bushel, being cargo for a British ship, 1,263 tons, placed on the berth, hence, for general cargo....For Hamburg, by sail, 1,500 tcs. Lard at 32s. 6d., and, by steam, 1,000 bags Clover-seed at 45s. ℘ ton; also a German bark, 429 tons, placed on the berth hence for general cargo....For Havre, a bark, with Cotton from New-Orleans, reported at 15c.@16c. ℘ lb....For the Mediterranean, the second vessel, hence with Tobacco, mentioned in our last at 35s., was an Italian ship, 800 tons; the privileges on which, as to ports, embraced Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, or Naples....For Genoa, a vessel, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, reported at 1 1-16c. ℘ lb....For the River Platte, an American bark, 504 tons, with Lumber, from Portland, reported at $16....For Barbados, an American schooner, with Staves, from Norfolk, reported at $11 for hhd. stock....For the north side of Cuba, a schooner, with Lumber, from Mobile, reported at $8....For Havana, an American bark, hence, with Shooks, reported at 12c....For Porto Rico and back, an American brig, reported at 45c. for Sugar....For New-Haven, an American bark, with Rags, from Alexandria, reported at 30s....For New-York, a brig, with Sugar, from Cienfuegos, reported at $5 25; and a schooner, with Lumber, from St. Mary's River, at $6 75.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Dec. 16.—Cotton steady; fair demand; Middling, 13⅞c.; Low Middling, 13⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 12⅞c.; net receipts, 3,608 bales; gross, 3,766 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,317 bales; to the Continent, 1,190 bales; sales, 3,021 bales; stock, 81,676 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 16.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15c.; net receipts, 9,558 bales; gross, 11,148 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,503 bales; to France, 1,346 bales; to the Continent, 7,296 bales; to the Channel, 2,146 bales; sales, 7,000 bales; stock, 201,451 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 16.—Cotton steady; Middling, 13⅝c.; Low Middling, 13¼c.; Good Ordinary, 12⅝c.; net receipts, 5,091 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,052 bales; coastwise, 1,361 bales; sales, 1,532 bales; stock, 106,987 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 16.—Cotton easy; Middling, 13¾c.@13⅞c.; Low Middling, 13½c.; Good Ordinary, 13c.@13½c.; net receipts, 4,464 bales; exports, coastwise, 879 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 61,889 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 16.—Cotton steady; Middling, 13⅝c.; Low Middling, 13¼c.; Good Ordinary, 12¾c.; net receipts, 4,097 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 59,725 bales.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

Although quite a number of sales were announced to take place at the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, Dec. 16, the majority of them were adjourned, and those that did take place were of minor importance. The following is a review of the proceedings:

A. J. Bleecker, Son & White sold at public auction the premises No. 225 East Forty-seventh street, north side, 275 feet west of Second avenue, embracing a lot 20 by 80, with a three-story and basement brick house upon the front thereof, and a frame house in rear for $6,760, the purchaser being L. Goldstein. A house and lot, No. 493 East Fifty-third street, was also knocked down at $8,000; a house and lot No. 187 East One Hundred and Seventeenth street, at $8,750, and a lot on First avenue, south of One Hundred and Eighteenth street, for $2,750.

A. H. Muller & Son, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of D. Weeks, Esq., Referee, sold a plot of land, 50 by 100.10, with a two-story brick house and a frame stable thereon, located on East One Hundred and Eighteenth street, south side, 198 feet east of Avenue A, for $5,025, to T. Donovan.

James M. Miller, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, E. S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, sold a house and six acres of land, located at West Farms, Twenty-fourth Ward, lying between the old Boston road and the road leading to Hunt's Point, for $90,000, to Thomas Mumford. No further description than the above was contained in the legal notice, and no other information concerning the property could be obtained.

The remaining auctions of the day were postponed as follows: Sale by R. V. Harnett of the house and lot No. 248 West Twenty-second street, adjourned to the 23d inst. Sale by A. H. Muller & Son of three lots on Avenue A, south of One Hundred and Twenty-third street, adjourned to the 26th inst. Sale by James M. Miller of four lots on East Sixty-ninth street, east of Fourth avenue, adjourned to the 30th inst. Sale by William Kennelly of a house and lot on Fourth avenue, south of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, adjourned to the 28th inst. Sale by the same auctioneer of two lots on West Fifty-sixth street, west of Ninth avenue, adjourned to the 30th inst. Sale by same auctioneer of two lots on Third avenue, north-east corner of Ninety-sixth street, adjourned to Jan. 6, and sale by E. A. Lawrence & Co. of the store and lot No. 39 Broad street, adjourned to Jan. 13.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales as noticed are as follows, all at the Exchange:

By William Kennelly, executor's sale, to close estate of Michael O'Donoghue, deceased, of the five-story brick house, with lot 30 by 98.5 by 28.9 by 83.5, Nos. 577 and 577½ Grand street, south side, between Madison and Corlears streets.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Wallis, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 21.5 by 100.5, on West Fifty-eighth street, north side, 481½ feet west of Eighth avenue.

By D. M. Seaman, Superior Court foreclosure sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100.5, on West Fifty-second street, south side, 375 feet west of Eleventh avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 16.

NEW-YORK.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White.

1 three-story and basement brick house, (front,) 1 frame house (rear) and lot, No. 225 East 47th st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 2d av., lot 20x80... $6,760

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 two-story brick house, 1 frame stable and plot, East 118th st., s. s., 198 ft. e. of Avenue A, plot 50x100.10... $5,025

By James M. Miller.

1 house and 6 acres of land, between Boston Road and road to Hunt's Point, West Farms, Twenty-fourth Ward... $90,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Dec. 15.

Bowery, No. 270, w. s., 25x90; Joseph M. Koehler and David M. Koehler to Jesse A. Marshall... $36,500
Elton st., n. s., 550 ft. e. of Courtlandt av., 25x100, Morrisania; J. A. Martin to Theresia Hip... 1,200
Grand st., No. 484, 18x62; J. J. Herbert to Margaret J. Higgins, ½ part... 15,000
Henry st., No. 51, 25x100; Alfred T. Ackert, Referee, to Kate Murray... 10,800
South st., No. 152, about 24.6x76; A. T. Ackert, Referee, to O. O'Connor... 204,000
38th st., s. s., 355.6 ft. e. of 3d av., 21x84; W. W. Button to J. D. Newman... 7,000
45th st., s. s., 95 ft. w. of Madison av., 18x100.5; Cornelius O'Reilly to John P. Haines and Mary M. Haines, his wife... 41,000
53d st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x100.4; John Mahon to Samuel Weeks, Jr... 5,500
57th st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 10th av., 125x100; 58th st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 10th av., 50x100; M. Schwaner, executor of C. Schaefer, to B. G. Amende... 110,000
Interior lot on centre line between 122d and 123d sts., 180 ft. w. of 2d av.; runs w. 25 ft., thence s. 45.5 ft., thence n. e. 32.1 ft., thence n. 25.5 ft.; Sarah B., wife of Stephen H. Burr, to Thomas Franklin Smith... 1,000
122d st., n. s., 155 ft. w. of 2d av., 50x55.5; 121st st., s. s., 256.8 ft. w. of 1st av., 18.4x100.10x25, thence to beginning; S. H. Burr, Executor of Isaac Doughty, to T. F. Smith... 5,000
Marian av., w. s., being parts of lots Nos. 130, 131, 132, B. Berrian farm, Fordham 37.6 ft.; thence w. to land of John Cromwell, thence e., thence n. e. along Cromwell's, following turns, to Centre line of lot No. 130, thence e. 163 ft.; Silvester Sparks to Edward Donahoe... 6,000
6th av., s. w. corner of 56th st., 25.5x74.6; A. Smyth to J. Fettretch... 90,000
Same property; J. Fettretch to J. Hartman... 52,251

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCE.

Market st., e. s., No. 72, about 23.9x85. Alfred T. Ackert, Referee, to William Moore... $3,350

LEASES RECORDED.

Broadway, No. 231, basement and subcellar, 1½ years, for the entire term... $8,526
34th st., s. s., 331.3 ft. e. of 8th av., 18.9x100.5, 20½ years; William Astor to Michael Carty, per year... 487

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, THE valuable house and furniture, No. 141 West 14th st.; lot 25x210, extending through to 15th st.; house 25x60; well built, brown stone, four stories; the whole will be sold at a bargain. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW, OR WILL LEASE FOR A term of years, a first-class four-story brown-stone house, 25x62x100, in 46th st., near 5th av. S. EDDY, No. 1 Park place.

FACING PLAZA AND GRAND 5TH AV., 58th st. entrance into Central Park, 50x100 feet, excavated, for sale at a bargain. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st., or No. 31 East 17th st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSE ON THE PALISADES,

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

Having taken, in conjunction with C. VAUX, 100 acres of land of the Palisades Land Company, and agreed to build thereon; my present residence at Englewood Cliffs will be for sale or to rent; it is near the Palisades Mountain House; the location is perfectly healthful and commands one of the finest views on the Hudson River; carriage-house, garden, pasture lots, &c. Inquire of LEWIS W. LEEDS, No. 110 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON FRIDAY, DEC. 18, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of E. M. Harison, Esq., Referee,

WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET—The valuable 4-story brown-stone house and lot, No. 228 West 38th st., south side, 233.4 feet west of 7th av.; house 20.8, by about 60 feet; lot 98.9 feet deep.

Maps and full particulars at office of the Auctioneer, No. 106 Broadway, New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE, No. 175 East 78th st.; gas, hot and cold water, stationary tubs, bath-room, &c.; will be let low to good tenant. Apply to THOMAS HOLMAN, corner Centre and White sts.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE residences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, rent per annum from $500 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years. K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row, Manager.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

OFFICES TO RENT
in the
WESTERN UNION BUILDING,
Nos. 113, 115, 117, and 119 Broadway,
and in
THE KEMP BUILDING,
by
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET—REPUBLICAN HALL ON 33D ST., ONE door east of Broadway, during the week for fairs, concerts, balls, &c. Sundays, any respectable purpose. Apply on the premises between 2 and 4 P. M.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LOFTS TO LET ON Vesey, Barclay, and Leonard sts., Broadway block. Inquire of J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL JOSEPHS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Samuel Josephs, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1874, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN A. BURKE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by John A. Burke, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 31st day of December, 1874, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 2d day of December, 1874.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
d3-law3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH MANHEIMER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Joseph Manheimer in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of January, 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 11th day of December, 1874.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
MICHAEL JACOBS, Attorney for Bankrupt, No. 345 Broadway.
d17-law3wTh*

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALEXANDER CAULDWELL, bankrupt. Pursuant to an order of the above Court, the assignees of the above-named bankrupt will sell at public auction, through BURDETT & DENNIS, auctioneers, at pier foot of 13th st., North River, on Saturday, Dec. 19, at 12 M., the two boilers belonging to the estate of said bankrupt.
JAMES S. LEEDS,
WALTER C. ANTHONY,
Assignees.

DRY GOODS.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
A. T. Stewart & Co.
Have opened THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) Dec. 17, 1874, a large invoice of
PLAIN COLORED FAILLE SILKS,
in shades of colors at present most in demand, purchased at a great sacrifice on the cost of importation. Price, $1 50 per yard upward.
Also, two additional cases
Real India Camels' Hair
SHAWLS.
RAYE commencing at the extremely low price of $16 50 each, EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.
3 cases of genuine
FRENCH BON-BONS,
put up in ELEGANT ORNAMENTAL BOXES. Prices exceedingly attractive.
And they will open in a few days a large assortment of VIOLET'S
Celebrated Perfumery, &c., &c.
The above collection will be found to contain some of the richest fabrics and articles ever imported, and will amply repay a visit of inspection.
BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH and 10TH STS.

Rich and Elegant
NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS
India Camel's Hair
SHAWLS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
HAVE IN STOCK FOR THE
HOLIDAYS,
Deccas, from $30 to $100.
Black Filled Squares, $100 and Upward.
Stella Open Centres, from $60 and Upward.
Striped Carriage Wraps, from $18 to $250.
Also, a large line of SCARFS, in all colors.
Broadway, corner 19th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A LARGE NUMBER OF GOOD SERVANTS; good girls want situations (for very low wages;) good cooks, laundresses, &c., and all kinds of good tidy help, for City or country. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY DESIRES A POSITION to go South, as useful companion, governess, housekeeper, or would wait on an invalid; highest recommendations. Address HAMILTON, Station D., New-York.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a young American girl; is a very good family seamstress, and also an efficient chamber-maid; is willing to make herself useful in any capacity; can furnish the best of references. Call or address No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY NEAT YOUNG English Protestant woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; is a thorough chamber-maid and excellent hand sewer; has good City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITING, OR HOUSE-work.—By a French girl; City references; speaks English perfectly; is good nurse, seamstress, or assist generally; City or country. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN EXCELLENT CHAMber-maid and fine washer; excellent City reference; is also a good waitress. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, IN a private family, as chamber-maid and seamstress, or waitress. Call at No. 32 East 30th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl; will also take care of children. Call at No. 859 6th av., between 48th and 49th sts.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENeral House-work.—By an American Protestant young woman; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; would do general house-work; best City testimonials; City or country; sober, honest, neat, tidy, and obliging. Apply at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED WOMAN who understands her business thoroughly; is an excellent meat cook, also good baker and pastry cook; no objection to do a little washing; has very best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY USEFUL Chinaman, who can do general house-work and be generally useful to suit; tidy, active, handy; for City or country; for low wages; good City references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A North of Ireland Protestant young woman, who is a good plain cook, makes best bread and biscuits, is also an excellent washer and ironer; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two respectable girls; one as cook, washer, and ironer, and the other as chamber-maid and waitress; can be seen at their present employer's; the family is going to Europe the 23d. Inquire at No. 1,129 2d av., between 59th and 60th sts.

COOK.—BY A NEWLY ARRIVED FRENCH WOMAN; is a good cook; has excellent references from France; can do family cooking, and would assist in washing; is obliging and industrious. Can be engaged at Jacquin's Office, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable Protestant young woman; understands her business thoroughly; is willing to make herself useful; no objection to the country; best City reference; wages not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 2 Bleecker st., near the Bowery.

COOK OR HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SWEDISH girl, who is a good cook, washer, and ironer; for low wages; City or country; good City reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS all kinds of cooking and courses of dinners; soups, pastry, game, and entries; makes excellent bread, biscuit, and cake; good references. Call at No. 737 6th av., corner 42d st.

COOK.—BY A STOUT, HEALTHY SCOTCH WOMAN as cook or cook and laundress; can fill either position well; not afraid of work; in City; good reference. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store, below 9th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS thorough cook and baker; would assist with washing, or do cooking and washing for a small family; City or country; City reference. Call at 205 West 27th st.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A PROTESTANT American woman; is willing to assist in the washing; is a good family cook, baker, &c. Apply at No. 260 6th av., between 16th and 17th sts.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; understands all kinds of cooking; City reference. Call at No. 309 West 27th st., third floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN; IS a good cook, washer, and ironer, also a good bread and biscuit baker; has six years' reference. Call at No. 859 6th av., between 48th and 49th sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook in hotel, restaurant, or boarding-house; best references. Call at No. 307 7th av., between 27th and 28th sts.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats, pastry, and jellies; best City references. Apply at No. 150 West 28th st., in the store.

COOK—REAL CORDON BLUE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS French cook, with good City references. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, IN A small family; is a good cook and baker. Call for two days at No. 149 West 4th st. Good City references.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK, AND ASSIST WASHING; good City reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 103 West 18th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, IN A SMALL private family; good plain cook, baker, washer, and ironer. Can be seen for two days at No. 786 3d av.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH COOK, WITH GOOD references, either in City or country. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

DRESS-MAKING.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO go out by the day or week as dress-maker; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and make over dresses as new; terms moderate; the country preferred. Call at No. 111 West 20th st., near 6th av.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESS-maker; would give part of her time for board. Address Box No. 320 *Times* Branch Office, No. 1,257 Broadway.

DRESS-MAKING.—BY A COMPETENT CUTTER and fitter, a few engagements by the day. Address M. P., No. 214 West 40th st.

HOUSE-WORKER.—BY A YOUNG, STRONG girl, willing to work in a boarding-house, private family, or as kitchen-maid; is industrious and anxious to get a place. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISH woman, as general house-worker or laundress, and willing to make herself generally useful. Call for two days at No. 410 West 42d st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERman girl as housekeeper. Address Mrs. Strange, No. 19 1st st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A very respectable young girl as seamstress and lady's maid; is a good hair-dresser, and is a very tasteful dress-maker; has excellent recommendations from her former employer; is capable and trustworthy. Call or address No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A HIGHLY-RESPECTABLE young woman as a fully-competent laundress; can do all kinds of fineries, French fluting, puffing, and is not afraid of a large washing; has the best of testimonials from former employer. Call or address No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH LAUNDRESS who is thoroughly competent to do up all kinds of washing; would go out to work by the day, or take home washing for ladies and gentlemen. Call or address No. 266 1st av., third floor, back.

LAUNDRESS.—IN A GOOD, FIRST-CLASS FAMily, either in City or country, by a first-class laundress—a Chinese boy—with good references; is a beautiful fine laundress; wages about $18 to $20. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT young woman who is a first-class family laundress; can puff, polish, flute, and do up fine garments in superior style; has very best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, in City or country; can flute, polish, &c.; is thoroughly competent; or would do cooking, washing, and ironing. Call at No. 260 6th av., between 16th and 17th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS first-class laundress in a private family; two years' best references from last employer. Call at No. 370 7th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman; understands all branches of the work; an up-town place preferred. Call at No. 859 6th av., between 48th and 49th sts.

NURSE.—BY A GENTEEL YOUNG FRENCH GIRL; is a plain seamstress and a very faithful nurse; can speak English, and has excellent recommendations from her last employer; would not object to assist in chamber-work. Can be seen at S. Jacquin's, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH PROTESTANT, as first-class nurse; understands the business perfectly; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth, and bring it up on the bottle; unexceptionable City references; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, as thorough infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge and bringing it up by the bottle; excellent City reference given; a good home preferred to high wages. Call at No. 305 7th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 285 10th av., between 26th and 27th sts., over the tea store.

NURSE.—BY A FULLY CAPABLE INFANT'S NURSE; has five years' reference from her former employer; can take the entire charge of an infant; bring it up on the bottle; is a plain seamstress. Call or address No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS INFANT'S NURSE, either for City or country; has excellent City references, and is an excellent nurse. To be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway. French.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS infant's nurse; thoroughly understands care of an infant from its birth; can give best City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN; can take entire charge of an infant, and bring it up on the bottle; has the best City reference. Call at No. 312 East 31st st., one flight, back rooms.

NO. 1,325 BROADWAY, NEAR 37TH ST., Mrs. Hardman's.—A young woman as Nurse for children, or Chamber-maid and to do sewing; eleven years' City reference. Apply for two days.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A CAPABLE YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing and operating; would assist with chamber-work; is willing and obliging; City reference. Call at No. 2[illegible] West 27th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, AS seamstress and wait on ladies, or assist with light chamber-work; good City reference can be given. Call or address 1,276 Broadway, between 32d and 33d sts.

SERVANT.—BY A VERY NEAT, CAPABLE SWEDISH girl as general servant; is not afraid of work; City or country; good plain cook and laundress; wages moderate. Call at No. 106 6th av., below 9th st., over shoe store.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, WHO THOROUGHLY understands her duties and the care of silver, and can get up salads in the best manner; or as chamber-maid and waitress; two years' best family reference from last place. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG woman, as first-class waitress, or chamber-work and waiting, in a private family or boarding-house; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. [illegible] West 27th st.

WAITRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, PARlor-maid, or chamber-maid, in a first-class family; best City reference. Call or address, for two days, Waitress, No. 205 West 26th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WAITRESS, with good City references, either in City or country. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN; IS A first-class groom, &c., careful driver, and will be found sober, willing, and obliging; can milk and tend furnace, if required; best City reference. Call or address M. A., hotel corner 6th st. and 3d av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; GOOD REFERences from last employer; can drive well, is careful and attentive; no objection to the country. Call or address, Consulate General of Italy in the United States, No. 7 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, who has served him faithfully for the last three years. Apply for three days, R. J. C., No. 51 Brevoort House.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; MARried; no family; can furnish the best City reference. Call on or address D. T. F., No. 144 West [illegible]

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN AS nurse or attendant to an invalid or infirm gentleman; would wait on table, or travel if required; can show first-class private and medical references. Address Earnest, Box No. 299 *Times* Office, Up-town Branch, No. 1,257 Broadway.

TO MILLERS.

The subscriber would like to make arrangements with parties who are in want of a thorough miller after 1st April; is a middle-aged American; strictly sober; capable of taking entire charge of a mill. Address J. D. F., Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A PRIVATE family as waiter, assistant or indoor man; will work for small wages; can furnish first-class references from one of the best families in the City. Address S., Box No. 225 *Times* Office.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; IS A FIRST-class waiter; was trained in England; has good references for being competent, honest, neat, and a thorough waiter. Call at the Swedish Employment Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, AS WAITER IN a private family; first-class references from families in New-York. Address G. N., Box No. 294 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HELP WANTED.

A CONNECTICUT TRAVELER WANTED TO sell ribbons, laces, silk goods, &c., for a New-York house. Address S. & C., Box No. 1,058 Post Office, New-York.

A TRAVELER WANTED TO SELL FANCY silk goods, ribbons, &c., in New-Jersey, Delaware, and Pennsylvania. Address A. L. E., Box No. [illegible] Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK and to assist with the washing; only those with the best of references as to character and capacity need apply to No. 35 Munroe place, Brooklyn.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BOOK-KEEPER one evening in the week. Address, with references, X. Y., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A GROCERY CLERK. APPLY AT No. 204 Varick st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PURE AIR
FOR ALL, AND HOW TO GET IT.
MAINE'S PORTABLE WINDOW VENTILATOR maintains within doors an atmosphere constantly pure, without perceptible current. It can be placed in position in a moment, without the least alteration of the window, and is SIMPLE, CHEAP, AND PRACTICAL.
MAINE'S PORTABLE WINDOW VENTILATOR is used by hundreds of our best citizens in dwellings and offices.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS WITH TESTIMONIALS.
H. C. TERRY & CO.,
No. 95 Duane st., New-York.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
FINE CYLINDER DESKS.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, 155 to 159 Chatham st. An immense stock at low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantels, slate mantels, tiling, monuments, head-stones, and cabinet-makers, now offered at the Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West [illegible] st., near Broadway.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant [illegible]. Nos. 220 and 222 West 23d st.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES—AN EXTENSIVE stock of marble and marbleized mantels, all other marble work. Marble [illegible] A. KLABER, 134 East 18th st., [illegible]

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Dec. 19, at 2 P. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 2, at 1 P. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 9, at 7 A. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Jan. 16, at 12 noon

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room, and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ABYSSINIA..WED., Dec. 16 | JAVA..........WED., Dec. 30
*RUSSIA....WED., Dec. 23 | PARTHIA....WED., Jan. 6

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling-green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.)
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. GUARD..........Dec. 22, 2:30 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN..........Jan. 5, 2:30 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE..........Jan. 19, 2:30 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE, DANRE..........Saturday, Dec. 26
ST. LAURENT, RECULON..........Saturday, Jan. 9
FRANCE, TRUDELLE..........Saturday, Jan. 23

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75......Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL

HELVETIA..........Saturday, Dec. 19, 11 A. M.
ERIN..........Saturday, Dec. 26, 8 A. M.
ITALY..........Saturday, Jan. 2, 12 M.
THE QUEEN..........Saturday, Jan. 9, —

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

GREECE..........Saturday, Dec. 19, 10:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows: FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Saturday, Dec. 19, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON..........Saturday, Dec. 26, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.Saturday, Jan. 2, 1875, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP..........Saturday, Jan. 9, at 7 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN..........Saturday, Jan. 16, at noon

CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $60, and $75, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD, TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST:

Cabin, $50, $60, and $70, according to accommodations.
INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE as low as by any other first-class line.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship HANSA, Capt. KLUG KIST, will sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 19, 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 2d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship ODER, Capt. KY. OTTENDORP, on SATURDAY, Dec. 26.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:

First cabin..........$100 gold.
Second cabin..........60 gold.
Steerage..........24 currency.

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND
PASSENGER LINE
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Tuesday, Dec. 15.
GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Thursday, Dec. 17.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, Dec. 19.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

GEN. BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, THURSDAY, Dec. 17, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent.
No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Dec. 19, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

GULF STREAM, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Dec. 19, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Dec. 22, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.
First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

CLARIBEL..........Nov. 19
PORT AU PRINCE, AUX CAYES, JACMEL, LA GUAYRA, PUERTO CABELLO, and CURACOA and MARACAIBO.
ANDES..........Nov. 27
NASSAU, KINGSTON, CARTHAGENA, and SAVANILLA.
ATLAS..........Dec. 5
GONAIVES, PORT AU PRINCE, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JACMEL, LAGUAYRA, PUERTO CABELLO.
ETNA..........Dec. 15
KINGSTON, SAVANILLA, and SANTA MARTHA.

The "Andes," sailing Nov. 27, will call at Nassau, Bahamas. First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine sts.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier 3 North River at 3 P. M., as follows:

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, Dec. 15
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, Dec. 17
CITY OF HAVANA..........Thursday, Dec. 24

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
calling at Havana, Progreso,
Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.

CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, Dec. 15
CUBA..........Tuesday, Jan. 5

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Dec. 19 and Jan. 9 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. R. C. REED, Tuesday, Dec. 22.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS, Thursday, Dec. 31.

For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
McKELLAR, LULING & Co., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7, 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 14, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains August, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.,) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.) Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M. Also, on SUNDAYS, 9:10 P. M., Sleeping-car Express, arriving at Newport at 6 A. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

STEAM-BOATS.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON.

Steamers NARRAGANSETT, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and STONINGTON, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at the offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, Gen. Pass. Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

INSTRUCTION.

Collegiate Institute,

(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

PAINES'S COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWERY, uptown, Broadway cor. 34th st.—Book-keeping, Arithmetic, English Branches, German, French, Latin, Writing Lessons, $3 monthly. Ladies qualified as book-keepers.

IRVING SCHOOL OF ART.—DRAWING, WATER-color and oil painting, No. 67 University place, New-York Society Library; evening classes Wednesdays and Saturdays.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies and children, reopened Oct. 1, at No. 7 East 42d st.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N.Y. Pupils received at any time.
ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

LESSONS IN SPANISH AND FRENCH LANGUAGES; terms moderate. No. 475 6th av., in the pharmacy.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 31st st.

PEEKSKILL (N.Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY. —New building and gymnasium. $400 per annum.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER OF GERMAN, CONVERSATIONAL method; also one of perspective drawing wanted for single pupil; terms moderate. Address A. D., Box No. 136 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY,

SAN FRANCISCO, DEC. 1, 1874.

PARK IMPROVEMENT BONDS

OF THE

City and County of San Francisco.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the City and County Treasurer of San Francisco until

THURSDAY, Dec. 31, 1874,

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,

For the purchase of (125) One Hundred and Twenty-five Bonds, the same being the balance of two hundred and fifty Bonds authorized to be issued by an act of the Legislature of the State of California, entitled "An act concerning certain reservations of the City and County of San Francisco," approved March 11, 1874, and upon the written requisition of E. L. Sullivan, S. F. Butterworth, and William Alvord, Park Commissioners, dated Oct. 1, 1874.

Said bonds will be of the denomination of One Thousand Dollars each, payable in thirty years from the first day of April, 1874, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the first day of January, 1875; interest payable semi-annually on the first of October and the first of April of each year. Principal and interest payable in United States Gold coin, and in this city and county. The faith and credit of the City and County of San Francisco is pledged for the payment of principal and interest in United States Gold coin.

Bidders will state the rate per cent. at which they will purchase said Bonds, payable in United States Gold coin.

Each bid must be accompanied by ten per cent. of the amount bid for, either by certified check or in Gold coin. No bid will be considered if at less than ninety per cent. of the par value.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids, as the public good may require.

Proposals to be indorsed, "Proposals for Park Improvement Bonds." CHAS. HUBERT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY, PITTSBURG, PENN., Dec. 5, 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLDERS of the Third Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company maturing May 1, 1875, that the Pennsylvania Company, in charge of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, under its lease to the "Pennsylvania Railroad Company," are prepared to pay, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, all of the said bonds on and after DEC. 15, 1874, at par and interest to the date of presentation, at any time before maturity.
THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD, Northern Pacific, Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western, and other defaulted Railroad Bonds bought by the old established house of
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Stock Brokers and Auctioneers.
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.
N. B.—7, 8, and 10 per cent. choice Municipal Bonds and other A 1 investment securities paying 10 to 12 per cent. for sale below par.

OFFICE OF THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON, AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 57 BROADWAY.

BONDHOLDERS ARE REQUESTED TO CALL at this office and examine the plan proposed by the company for securing their interest, before engaging in an expensive and, probably, protracted and disastrous litigation. A large number of bondholders have already assented, and if all will promptly co-operate the company can be relieved from embarrassment, and its valuable franchise and property preserved for the security and benefit of its bondholders instead of being wasted in litigation.
Dec. 14, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., No. 51 WALL ST., CORNER WILLIAM, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1874.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement; persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, prior to the 1st of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts. J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, Tuesday, 12th January, 1875. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order of the Board.
C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

CITY, COUNTY, STATE, TOWN, AND RAILroad Bonds, City Railroad, Gas, Bank, and Insurance Stocks and Scrips. Whether you wish to buy or sell, write or apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Stock Brokers and Auctioneers,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.
N. B.—The above securities our specialty 22 years.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA.—THE REport of the JOINT COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION, with plan of reorganization, is now in print, and copies may be had on application in person or by letter to ISAAC M. CATE, No. 13 Custom-house st., Boston, or G. E. TAINTOR, No. 20 Broad st., New-York.

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY GIVES NOtice of the loss of certificates Nos. 319—300 shares and 320—200 shares—of the capital stock of the St. Joseph Lead Company, owned by him, and that he will apply to said company to issue new certificates of said stock to him, and all parties are hereby notified not to negotiate the same. FREDERICK A. BABCOCK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1874. No. 54 Broad st.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1874.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of this bank on TUESDAY, Jan. 12 next, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
E. WILSON, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1874.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE Directors and for three Inspectors of next election, will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1875. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
F. E. LATHROP, Assistant Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of this bank, No. 33 Nassau st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1875, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
GEORGE W. PERKINS, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE without bonus; second mortgages cashed.
HINE, COLE & GRAY, No. 536 6th av.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED BY C. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have been appointed Receiver of the New-York Plaster Works, and that all persons indebted to said company are required to render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively, and to pay the same to me. And all persons having in their possession any property or effects of said company are required to deliver the same to me. And all creditors of said corporation are required to deliver their respective accounts and demands to me. And all persons holding any open or subsisting contract with said corporation are required to present the same in writing in detail to me by, on, or before the 15th day of January, 1875, at my office, No. 346 Fulton street, corner of Boerum place, in the City of Brooklyn, N. Y.—Dated BROOKLYN, Dec. 7, 1874. N. H. CLEMENT,
Receiver of the New-York Plaster Works.
d10-1aw3wTh*.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, No. 66 3D AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1874.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST this department for materials and supplies furnished during the year 1874, are respectfully requested to send them to this office on or before the 20th inst.
By order of the board.
R. M. HEDDEN, Book-keeper.

PROPOSALS.

TWO STEAM PUMPS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Fire Department until 12 o'clock, noon, Dec. 28, 1874, for furnishing two steam pumps. For particulars see the City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

DRY GOODS.—PROPOSALS DEPARTMENT OF Public Charities and Correction until Dec. 21. See City Record.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT THE MERCANTILE BUREAU composed of JOHN THORNLEY, D. EMIT MILES, and JAMES M. R. SMITH, has been this day dissolved. We hereby give public notice that on and after this date we will not be responsible for any contracts made, or any indebtedness contracted or incurred, in the name of THE MERCANTILE BUREAU, or in the name of the firm of THORNLEY, MILES & CO., by any person.
JOHN THORNLEY,
D. EMIT MILES.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

MOST SUITABLE HOLIDAY PRESENTS TO FIND AT
FRANKFIELD & CO.'S,
in fine watches, diamonds, coral and gold jewelry, solid silver and fine silver-plated ware, cuckoo and French clocks, all warranted, and retailed at manufacturers' prices, at their well-known stores, Nos. 269 6th av., corner 14th st., and 323 8th av., corner 26th st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

CLARK'S PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS, warranted to be the genuine patent article. Trade supplied. HORSE BLANKETS, Wagon, Truck, and Traveling Blankets; also, CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH BELLS, and SADDLERS' GOODS, of all kinds, at HARMER, HAYS & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

HARNESS, HORSE BLANKETS, &c.—¾ Blankets to wear under the harness, from the finest to the cheapest grades, and made to order.
E. BARTLETT,
No. 62 Warren st., corner College place.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR HORSES—FOURteen miles from City, near Englewood, N. J.; 100 acres elegant pasture; finest stables; water in stalls; horses taken from and returned to City; terms moderate. Apply to PICKERT & CO., No. 96 Water st.

HAND-MADE HARNESS, HORSE BLANKETS, and Truck Blankets of every style and grade—the largest and cheapest assortment in this City.
E. BARTLETT, 62 Warren st., cor. College place.

HOLIDAY'S ENGLISH PLUSH ROBES AT retail, $3 each. Made and stable blankets at low prices. ANDREW LESTER & CO., No. 371 Broadway.

CARRIAGE, STABLE, AND SWEAT BLANKETS; Lap Robes all styles; our usual goods.
MAGNUS BROS., No. 104 Fulton st., up-stairs.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

WINCHESTER HOUSE—EUROPEAN PLAN—corner of Broadway and 31st st.—This hotel is newly fitted up in elegant style, embracing all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, baths, &c. Pleasant and comfortable single and family rooms. Parties, transient or permanent, desiring comfort will find this house first class, quiet, and genteel. The restaurant is unsurpassed in cooking and service. Pleasant and retired for ladies and families. Prices liberal. Entrance on Broadway; also on 31st st.

A SMALL FAMILY OF ADULTS, OCCUPYing a first-class brown-stone house in a very desirable, convenient location, have a few handsome rooms which they will let to gentlemen with excellent board and best attendance at reasonable rates. Apply at No. 156 West 45th st., near Broadway; Sixth and Seventh avenue lines of cars.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE LIVING ENTIREly alone in a large house, handsomely furnished, near Madison square, would let rooms replete with every convenience, and private table if desired. Inquire for card at Bergman's, corner 27th st. and Broadway.

FOUR ROOMS ON PARLOR FLOOR, WITH or without private table, and parlor and bedroom on second floor, adjoining bath-room; also, single rooms; references. Apply at No. 27 West 27th st., near Broadway.

5TH AV., BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS. Desirable suites of apartments on first and second floors, with private table, in the spacious double house, No. 45 5th av.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, AMERICAN PLAN, corner 38th st. and 6th av., Murray Hill.—A few elegant suites and single rooms; rates moderate.
W. L. FISH.

FIFTH AV., NO. 295, NEAR 31ST ST.—Handsome and well-furnished apartments, en suite, with all modern conveniences, with private table only; references exchanged.

TWENTY-SECOND STREET, NO. 30, EAST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or singly, with board; private table if required; references exchanged.

NO. 39 EAST 10TH ST.,
Between Broadway and University place.
Just opened, newly and handsomely furnished rooms, en suite and singly, with board.

FIFTH AV., NO. 347.—A VERY LARGE DESIRable room and small room connecting, with first-class table; unexceptionable references given and required.

EAST 21ST ST., BETWEEN 4TH AV. AND Broadway.—To let, with board, two large connecting rooms, third floor; references. Address L. A., No. 54½ West 32d st.

A QUIET FAMILY HAVE FINE ROOMS ON second floor of a full-width, neat house, with good board; terms moderate to responsible, permanent parties. No. 48 West 15th st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT PARLOR floor handsomely furnished; three rooms, en suite or singly; meals served in rooms if desired; desirable location, few doors west of Broadway, 45 West 29th st.

NO. 3 WEST 30TH ST., FIRST HOUSE WEST of 5th av.—Several rooms suitable for gentlemen; table and appointments first class; references exchanged.

NO. 22 EAST 41ST ST.—PARLOR AND BEDroom, also side room, together or separate, with board.

NO. 254 WEST 21ST ST.—SECOND AND third story furnished rooms to let, with good board; price for two, $16 to $20, or a family.

NO. 323 WEST 34TH ST.—PLEASANT AND nicely furnished rooms for families or single gentlemen. Location central and easy of access.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms, with liberal table and comforts of a refined home.

NO. 354 WEST 23D ST.—A FINE LARGE SECond-story room to let, with board in a private family; all conveniences. References exchanged.

NO. 36 EAST 23D ST.—A HANDSOME SECOND floor, well furnished, to let, with first-class board; private table if desired; best reference.

SEVENTEENTH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms, with board; for gentlemen only. No. 104 East 17th st., near Union square.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO RENT, ON SECOND floor, in a private family. No. 58 Irving place, between Clarendon and Westminster Hotels.

NO. 35 WEST 37TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—Desirable rooms to let, with or without private table; also rooms for single gentlemen.

NO. 4 WEST 22D ST.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, double and single rooms, for gentlemen; a few table boarders can be accommodated.

NO. 60 WEST 38TH ST.—FRONT ROOM, second-story, with hall room; also single room.

NO. 63 PARK AV., NEAR 38TH ST.—A HANDsome suite of front rooms to let, with board.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—ON JAN. 1, A WELL FURNISHED suite of rooms for gentleman and wife, with accommodation for maid; private table. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate. M. M., Box No. 298 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED.—BY A SMALL FAMILY, A SECOND floor between 6th av. and Madison, with first-class board; best references given and required. Address, stating price and size of rooms, ABE, Post Office Box No. 1,115.

WINTER RESORTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,

NASSAU, N. P., BAHAMAS. T. J. PORTER, Proprietor.
For full information, address J. LIDGERWOOD & CO., No. 758 Broadway, N. Y. Steamers sail every two weeks.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

1875.—Postpaid.—$1 60.

THE NURSERY.

A Monthly Magazine for Youngest Readers. Superbly Illustrated. Send ten cents for a sample number. SUBSCRIBE NOW (1874) and get the last two numbers of this year FREE.

JOHN L. SHOREY,
No. 36 Bromfield st., Boston.

FOR A PRESENT.

BED-TIME STORIES.
MORE BED-TIME STORIES.
Illustrated by ADDIE LEDYARD.
Price $1 50 each.

Each more exquisite than the other, like jewels on a silver thread, these stories from Mrs. MOULTON's graceful pen will find a welcome in children's hearts. Her knowledge of human nature, her reverence for truth, and her hatred of shams, are displayed, apparently, without effort in these short and pithy narratives.—*Christian at Work.*

_ Sold by all booksellers. Mailed, post-paid, by the publishers. ROBERTS BROTHERS, Boston.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.

Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S, NO. 82 5TH AV., CORNER OF 14th st.—Afternoon classes in
LE MENUET DE LA COUR.
GENTLEMEN Monday and Thursday evenings at 8.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

REAL ESTATE OWNERS TAKE NOTICE.

In consequence of our vastly increasing business, we have contracted for new and extensive works, which renders it necessary for us to seek for other premises than those we now occupy, as we require them of insufficient strength for our purposes. We will treat liberally with parties having three or four lots, either improved or unimproved, and located south of Canal and west of Broadway; possession March 1. Two 3,000-gallon stills for sale. GEORGE W. KIDD & CO., Nos. 78 and 80 Broad st.
Address J. N. KALLY, Box No. 4,880 Post Office, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

(28th st. and Broadway.)
Begins at 8. Over at 11.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

TO-NIGHT
MAN AND WIFE.

Mr. DALY'S popular adaptation of Mr. WILKIE COLLINS' FAMOUS ROMANCE. Characters by Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. George Parkes, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Devere, Miss Annie Graham, Miss Fanny Davenport, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Alice Grey, Miss Nina Varian, Miss Nellie Mortimore, and others.

FRIDAY EVENING, Boucicault's great comedy, (last time,)
LONDON ASSURANCE.

SATURDAY MATINEE and EVENING, (Last time of)
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
Received with most emphatic approval, and hailed as a COMPANION picture to SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

MONDAY EVENING, an important revival of
A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS,
and first appearance of Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT, who has been specially engaged to add to the PERFECTNESS of the present series of COMEDY REVIVALS.
_ BOX SHEET NOW OPEN.

JIM, SLIM JIM.
SEE TO-MORROW'S ARCADIAN.

ACADEMY. ALBANI—LOHENGRIN.
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA.
FAREWELL NIGHTS.
MONDAY, Dec. 28, Twenty-eighth Subscription Night.

The public is respectfully informed that the FIRST of the series of THREE FAREWELL representations of Italian Opera will take place on the above date, when LOHENGRIN will be given, with Mlle. ALBANI, Miss CARY, Signori CARPI, DEL PUENTE, and the entire extraordinary cast.

Box-office opens Wednesday, Dec. 23.

NEW-YORK STADT THEATRE.
DI MURSKA SUNDAY.
DI MURSKA GRAND SACRED CONCERT.
SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, at 8 o'clock.

CARD.—AD. NEUENDORFF has the honor to announce a special engagement of the famous Hungarian nightingale, Mlle. Ilma Di Murska, and her Grand Concert Combination, to appear for the last time in New-York in a sacred concert. N. B.—The programme will be of the most brilliant description, comprising classical and sacred music. Sale of seats on Friday, Dec. 18, at Stadt Theatre.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
Look at our list of star performers:

Miss MINNIE HASSEN, KENNEDY & MANNING,
Miss LILLIE MAY, BARNEY REYNOLDS,
Miss LIZZIE SHELTON, HAPPY DAVE McCOY,
Miss MAGGIE GRAY, FRANK BELL,
Miss AGNES SUTHERLAND, HARRY HART,

And all the Metropolitan favorites.
TWENTY-THIRD WEEK OF THE CAN-CAN.
Mlle. DE ROCHEFOUCAULD as VOLUPTUARY.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2:30.

HOW JARRETT & PALMER SPEND SUNDAY.
SEE TO-MORROW'S ARCADIAN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.
Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager
Reappearance of RICKEY and BARNEY.
FRED WILSON and his GRECIAN STATUES.
NILES and EVANS in FRITZ'S GOOD-BY.
A STRIKE ON THE BOULEVARD.
AWKWARD SQUAD. TAKING THE PLEDGE.
Mr. ANDY HUGHES, Miss ANNIE HUGHES, Miss EMMA DAY, SOL SMITH RUSSELL, GUS WILLIAMS, &c.
THE BLACK AND TAN CROOK BURLESQUE.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM.
GEO. VANDENHOFF
Will reply to
REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE'S
STRICTURES ON THE THEATRE,
at STEINWAY HALL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 23.
Admission 50 cents. Reserved seat 75 cents, at POND'S, No. 39 Union square, Friday morning. Same lecture at Brooklyn Academy, Dec. 21.

LAST NIGHT OF THE
SLAVE CABIN CONCERTS
AT COOPER INSTITUTE BY
THE TENNESSEANS.
This Troupe of COLORED SINGERS is a grand success; no discount on their singing; don't fail to hear them.
Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents, at the office.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
THIS
EVENING AT 8, Two pieces, QUITS and ROBERT MACAIRE.
AFTERNOON AT 2. The great drama, OLIVER TWIST.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Miss LOUISE SYLVESTER in her impersonation of FANCHON, THE CRICKET.
To commence with
PETTIBONE IN A FIX.

FRAUDS AT ART AUCTIONS.
SEE TO-MORROW'S ARCADIAN.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
New Opera-house, Broadway and 29th st.
First week of THE BLACK STATUE.
Immense success of Mr. J. H. Carl.
Street cars may be ordered at 10.
Family matinée Saturday at 2.

ASSOCIATION HALL. VANDENHOFF.
TUESDAY, Dec. 22, at 8 P. M.
Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents.
At Pond's, No. 39 Union square.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN ST.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUStees, held Dec. 3, 1874, a dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock of this company was declared, from the earnings of the past six months, payable Jan. 2, 1875.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 20th inst. and reopened Jan. 3, 1875.
J. C. CRUIKSHANK, Secretary.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1874.

DIVIDEND NO. 31.

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company, from the net earnings of the three months ending Dec. 31, inst., payable at the office of the Treasurer, on and after the 15th day of January next, to shareholders of record on the 21st day of December.

The transfer-books will be closed at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 21st inst., and opened on the morning of the 16th of January.
R. H. ROCHESTER, Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO., HARLEM DIVISION, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. UPON the capital stock of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, will be paid by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, (lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office, on the 2d day of January next. The transfer-books will close at 3 P. M., Dec. 19, 1874, and open at 10 A. M., Jan. 4, 1875.
C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1875. The transfer books will close at 2 o'clock P. M. on the 19th inst., and remain closed until Jan. 4, 1875. H. C. HICKS, Secretary.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 119 LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED the usual quarterly Dividend of Two and a Half per Cent., payable on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of January next, at this office. The transfer-books will be closed from Thursday the 31st inst. to Saturday, the 23d proximo. SAMUEL KNOX, Secretary.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO, & CO., No. 65 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1874.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., has been declared by the Directors of this Company, payable Jan. 15, 1875, at our office as above.
The transfer books will be closed Jan. 4, at 2 P. M., and reopened Jan. 16.
THEO. F. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

THE JANUARY COUPONS OF THE REAL Estate Mortgage Bonds, negotiated and guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company, will be paid on and after the 2d day of January, 1875, at the office of the company, No. 52 William st.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

COUPONS DUE 1ST OF JANUARY, 1875, of the Registered and Funding Bonds of the State of Tennessee will be paid on and after that date by the Fourth National Bank of New-York.
JOHN C. BURCH, Comptroller.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.
Surplus, Over Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Money deposited now will bear interest from Jan. 1.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS, No. 20 Union place, corner of East 15th st.—Dividend to Jan. 1, 1875, payable Jan. 18, 1875, at following rates per annum, viz.: Six per cent. on sums of $5 and not exceeding $1,000, and five per cent. on larger sums.
A. GRACIE KING, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, County of Kings.—SAMUEL F. COWDREY and FRANK H. COWDREY, Plaintiffs, against GEORGE EICHINGER and MARGARET EICHINGER, defendants.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Court House, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 67 Wall street, City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 9, 1874. S. F. and F. H. COWDREY, plaintiffs in person.

The complaint in this action was filed in the Clerk's Office of Kings County, State of New-York, on the 10th day of October, 1874. S. F. and F. H. COWDREY, plaintiffs in person.
d10-1aw6wTh.

AMUSEMENTS.

MARVEL OF THE AMUSEMENT WORLD.

P. T. BARNUM'S
P. T. BARNUM'S
P. T. BARNUM'S
P. T. BARNUM'S
GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME.
GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME.
GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME.
GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME.

The new system of heating has proved one of the most valuable of modern inventions, and supplies a want long felt in the amusement buildings of New-York. The entire absence of dangerous draughts and oppressive heat, and the perfect, even temperature throughout the vast interior, has made the Great Roman Hippodrome a model of luxurious comfort and the delightful resort of fashionable metropolitans, who throng the magnificent amphitheatre both afternoon and evening.

LAST WEEK OF THE JACKLEY FAMILY.
LAST WEEK OF THE JACKLEY FAMILY.
LAST WEEK OF THE JACKLEY FAMILY.
LAST WEEK OF THE JACKLEY FAMILY.

COL. SELLERS' DREAM.
SEE TO-MORROW'S ARCADIAN.

STEINWAY HALL. THOMAS MATINEE.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 19, AT 2.
THEODORE THOMAS' FIRST
MATINEE, GRAND MATINEE.
First appearance of the young American Prima Donna,
MISS EMMA CRANCH, Contralto.
MR. S. E. JACOBSOHN, Violin,
and the GRAND ORCHESTRA.

Admission Tickets, $1 each; Reserved Seats, fifty cents extra. The sale of reserved seats and tickets will commence this morning, at the box office of Steinway Hall, at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway, and at No. 33 Union square. Full programme can be had at all principal music and piano stores.

BROADWAY BEAUTY.
SEE TO-MORROW'S ARCADIAN.

PARK THEATRE.
JOHN T. RAYMOND
in his
FOURTEENTH WEEK
as
COL. MULBERRY SELLERS,
in
MARK TWAIN'S DRAMA,
still an
UNABATED POPULAR ATTRACTION.
NINETY-FOURTH PERFORMANCE, THURSDAY, DEC. 17.
Secure seats in advance to avoid the crush.
EVERY EVENING.
MATINEE, SATURDAY.

THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE DAY.
THE ARCADIAN.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. BLACK CROOK.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE
the Imperial Spectacle,
THE BLACK CROOK,
☞ 300 BEAUTIES IN THE GRAND BALLET.

Jarley's Wax-Works

BY THE ORIGINAL ST. PETER'S HALL AMATEURS,
AT ST. PETER'S HALL,
West 20th st., between 8th and 9th avs.,
Thursday Evening, Dec. 17,
THE ONLY NIGHT IN AID OF THE
ANTHON MEMORIAL CHARITY
Reserved seats at the door only.

WESTON!
500 MILES IN SIX DAYS,
AT THE NEWARK RINK.
250 miles finished Wednesday, 7:47 P. M. Tickets for sale at office of Newark and New-York Railroad, foot of Liberty st. Trains every hour each way.

THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF THE DAY.
THE ARCADIAN.

FAIR
OF THE LADIES' UNION RELIEF ASSOCIATION,
in aid of
SICK SOLDIERS OF THE LATE WAR AND THEIR FAMILIES,
AT MASONIC HALL,
Corner 23d st. and 6th av.,
Commencing Dec. 14, and continuing through the week.

AUCTION SALES.

ART.
WATER COLORS.

WILLIAM H. FANNING & CO., of
No. 820 Broadway, New-York,
No. 334 Fulton st., Brooklyn,
No. 30 Maddox st., London,
No. 52 Montague de la Cour, Brussels,

Will offer to the public of New-York their superb collection of water colors, collected during the past Summer direct from the studios of the artists in London, Paris, Brussels, Antwerp, The Hague, Dusseldorf, Munich, and Rome. The pictures were personally selected by Mr. WILLIAM H. FANNING from the folios of the artists, and purchased at exceedingly low prices compared with similar works heretofore offered in the American market, and we are prepared to put the entire collection up at auction entirely without reserve or limit.

In the collection will be found fine examples of the English, French, Belgian, Italian, and Spanish schools of landscape, marine, architectural, flower, fruit, and genre painting, that have never been excelled by any one collection in this country, embracing fine specimens of the following eminent artists:

T. F. Wainwright, Rossi, T. L. Rowbothom, Detti, Edward Richardson, Simmonetti, J. Drummond, Bouvier, Paul Morny, Saunier, T. C. Dibden, Brissot, C. Pearson, G. Washington, Cruickshank, Marohn, J. Price, Pattini, C. McArthur, Didioux, Bernard Evans, Jofani, H. E. Hobson, Pessina, A. Claxton, Langlin, George Clare, Trozzini, A. Prout, Laujalley, A. Cox, De Beaumont, J. Syer, Jr., De Langpré, J. Salmon, J. De Casse, G. J. Knox, Durand Leroy, Charles Taylor, Mignot, T. F. Collier, Jamie, Edwin Ellis, Campi, George Hall, Zennori, L. Andrews, Meneghini, M. Grant, Petrocinta, E. Lait, Mentegonini, E. Earp, Levovati, J. Marks, Langley, J. Faulkner, F. O. C. Darley, W. Craig, Spicafico, Compte Calix, and many others.

The above are all elegantly framed and mounted. Ladies are especially invited to visit the exhibition. The whole to be sold at auction on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, Dec. 16, 17, 18, and 19, at the Art Gallery, No. 60 Liberty st., at 12 o'clock each day. EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

BENJAMIN F. THOMAS, Auctioneer.

NOTICE.—FANCY GOODS IMPORTERS, DEALERS in silver-plated ware, glass-ware, &c., desirous of consigning goods for the GREAT HOLIDAY SALES to be held by BENJ. F. THOMAS, Auctioneer, at the mammoth sales-rooms, No. 29 Park row, opposite the new Post Office, for the Holidays, commencing MONDAY, Dec. 21, and ending Dec. 31, will take notice that goods will be received on and after THURSDAY, the 17th inst. Invoices should be handed in without delay.

AUCTION SALE.

The Fire Department will sell at public auction, Dec. 29, 1874, one hand fire-engine, fire bells, boiler, iron bedsteads, &c.

For particulars see the City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

A. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO., NO. 656 BROADWAY, will sell on FRIDAY, at 4 P. M., miscellaneous books, suitable for holiday gifts, comprising standard illustrated works, juvenile, &c.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS CHRISTY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 418 West Twenty-third street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of November, 1874.
SAMUEL S. CONSTANT, } Executors, &c., of
CHARLES R. CHRISTY, } Thomas Christy
HENRY J. CHAPIN, } deceased.
n12-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FLOYD SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No 18 Vesey st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of April next. Dated, New-York, the 20th day of October, 1874.
GRANVILLE A. MENDON, Executor.
o22-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against John F. Butterworth, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at No. 48 Wall st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of March next. Dated New-York, the eighth day of September, 1874.
AUGUSTA J. SMITH, Administratrix.
WILLIAM JAY, Administrator
Of John F. Butterworth, deceased.
s10-1aw6mT

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN ARMSTRONG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of William Armstrong, No. 19 Ferry street, in the City of New-York, on or before the ninth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the eighth day of July, 1874.
WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, } Executors.
CHARLES H. ISHAM, }
jy9-1aw6mTh*.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE JUDSON CARVALLO, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 63 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the 14th day of October, 1874.
WALTON W. EVANS, Administrator, &c.
o15-1aw6m-Th*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN WESTERFIELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 474 Sixth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of January, 1875, next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of July, 1874.
JAS. W. WESTERFIELD, } Executors.
JOHN BARBERIE, }
jy16-1aw6mTh*

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK.
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER.
Begins at 8; over at 11.
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK
will be repeated
LOVE'S SACRIFICE!
each representation of which, during the past week, has attracted large and delighted audiences.
NEW SCENES, COSTUMES, AND APPOINTMENTS, and the following
SUPERB CAST:

Mathew Elmore	Mr. McKee Rankin
St. Lo	Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr
Eugene De Lormo	Mr. J. W. Collier
Paul Lafant	Mr. F. F. Mackay
Jeane Rusé	Mr. Stuart Robson
Morluc	Mr. Claude Burroughs
Du Viray	Mr. H. W. Montgomery
Friar Dominic	Mr. Thos. E. Morris
Servant	Mr. W. S. Quigley
Margaret	Miss Rose Eytinge
Herminie De Vermont	Miss Kate Claxton
Manon	Mrs. Marie Wilkins
Jenny	Miss Roberta Norwood

SATURDAY, Dec. 19, Last Matinée of LOVE'S SACRIFICE.

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, after months of careful preparation, will be presented the immensely successful Parisian sensation,
THE TWO ORPHANS,
with new and magnificent scenes, and with a PHENOMENAL CAST.

Seats for the first nights of the TWO ORPHANS may be secured on and after Tuesday, Dec. 15.

JIM, SLIM JIM.
SEE TO-MORROW'S ARCADIAN.

MACCABE. ROBINSON HALL. EVERY EVENING
In a Revised Edition of his Entertainment,
"BEGONE, DULL CARE,"
comprising, with countless additions, the same
REPERTOIRE OF MIMICAL ODDITIES
as presented by Mr. MACCABE during his late season of FIFTY NIGHTS at Steinway Hall.

MACCABE. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE NEW PROGRAMME,
including the sensational deceptions of
SIR ROWLAND THE RUFF-UN:
in which Mr. MACCABE will personate two characters at once, (male and female,) remaining upon the stage in full sight of the audience.

MACCABE.—EVERY EVENING AT ROBINSON Hall, East 16th st., in twenty-four of his original PERSONATIONS AND SONGS. Elegant, Novel, and Diversified, replete with intensely Comic Incidents. Every taste suited. Beautiful Melodies, Opratic Selections, Piano Recitals, a superb exposition of Ventriloquism and Character Delineations. Admission, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra. Ticket Office, Robinson Hall, open daily from 9 till 5.

HOW JARRETT & PALMER SPEND SUNDAY.
SEE TO-MORROW'S ARCADIAN.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
THE HERO OF THE HOUR.
JARRETT and PALMER..........Lessees and Managers

EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE
will be given the new grand romantic drama,
THE HERO OF THE HOUR
with its EXTRAORDINARY CAST, wonderful mechanical effects, superb costumes, and magnificent illustrations. The efforts of WILLIAM VOEGTLIN and MATT MORGAN, masters of their art, present the
GRANDEST SCENERY EVER EXHIBITED IN AMERICA.
Notably amid the wealth of pictures are
The Porte St. Martin and Place de la Bastille.
The Panorama of Old Paris.
SEATS CAN BE SECURED IN ADVANCE.
On CHRISTMAS DAY a Grand Extra Matinée.

LYCEUM THEATRE. MISS SOLDENE.
M. GRAU and CHIZZOLA..........Lessees and Managers
LAST WEEK BUT TWO
of
Miss EMILY SOLDENE
and her celebrated
ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.
Also at the
SATURDAY MATINEE, Dec. 19,
will be repeated Herve's beautiful opera,
THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON,
CHILPERIC.
Miss SOLDENE..........as..........Chilperic.
CHILPERIC.
New Scenery. New Costumes.
_ In rehearsal for speedy representation, with a stage attire surpassing in splendor all previous productions,
THE PRINCESS OF TREBIZONDE.
Seats secured six days in advance.

FRAUDS AT ART AUCTIONS.
SEE TO-MORROW'S ARCADIAN.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager, Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Mr. DION BOUCICAULT
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE
in a new and original Irish play, entitled
THE SHAUGHRAUN.
Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. HARRY BECKETT, Mr. EDWARD ARNOTT, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. LEONARD, Mr. EDWIN, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS, Mme. PONISI, Miss IONE BURKE, Mrs. SEFTON, and Miss BLAISDELL also in the cast.
Carriages may be ordered at 10:40.
Seats secured three weeks in advance.

COL. SELLERS' DREAM.
SEE TO-MORROW'S ARCADIAN.

Y. M. C. A.
ASSOCIATION HALL.
MEMBERS' COURSE.
GREAT SCIENTIFIC LECTURE
ON
FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 18,
BY
Prof. J. S. Newberry,
OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.
Subject: "Prehistoric Man in America."
Admission..........50c.
Previous to the Lecture, the great organ will be played by Mrs. E. SKINNER, the distinguished organist.

BROADWAY BEAUTY.
SEE TO-MORROW'S ARCADIAN.

JARLEY'S WAX-WORKS!

THE CREAM OF FUN AND HUMOR!
By the original St. Peter's Hall Amateurs,
AT ST. PETER'S HALL,
West 20th st., between 8th and 9th avs.,
FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 18.
Reserved seats at POND'S, No 39 Union square.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.
EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS
Are the best made. The touch elastic, and the tone powerful, pure and even. WATERS' CONCERTO ORGANS cannot be excelled in tone or beauty; they defy competition. The Concerto Stop is a fine Imitation of the Human Voice. Prices extremely low for cash during the Holidays. Monthly Installments received, or for rent until rent money pays for them. Second-hand instruments at great bargains. Traveling and Local AGENTS WANTED. A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c. Special inducements to the trade. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y. Box 3,567.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

AN IMMENSE STOCK—STEINWAY'S AND other Pianos; upright, square, grand; also Organs. Inducements for cash. On installments and to rent. S. X. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.—A LARGE AND SUPERIOR assortment for sale or rent at OUVRIER & SON'S, Manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

PIANOS.—JOHN F. NUNNS, (SUCCESSOR TO Nunns and Clark,) superior square and upright pianos. No. 147 East 26th st.

FOR RENT—UPRIGHT, SQUARE, AND GRAND PIANOS of our own make; also, for sale, a number of fine second-hand pianos. WM. KNABE & CO., No. 112 5th av., above 16th st.

A GREAT CHANCE.—700 PIANOS HALF-PRICE, by order Administratrix of G. Barmore's estate, No. 368 Bleecker st.; thirty-five years standing; best piano made. Call and examine; second-hand pianos cheap.

LIGHTE & ERNST, OLDEST PIANO HOUSE in New-York, offer great bargains for cash and on easy monthly payments, at their new warerooms, No. 12 East 14th st., between Broadway and 5th av.

LECTURES.

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL SESSION.
Prof. CHARLES FROEBEL will deliver a lecture on
THE ACCOUNTS OF NATURE,
On THURSDAY, Dec. 17, 1874, at 8 P. M., at the lecture hall of the College, University Building, University place, corner Waverley place.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE POLYTECHNIC branch will meet THIS EVENING in Hall No. 24, Cooper Union. JAMES McCARROLL, Esq., will read a paper entitled, "A Brief Glance at the Snow-Plow, and Some of the Effects of Snow upon the Trade and Travel of this Country." Admission free.
S. D. TILLMAN, Chairman.
ROBERT WEIR, Secretary.

THE THIRD LECTURE OF THE COURSE of 1874-5, before the GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN, will be delivered THIS EVENING, Dec. 17, at Steinway Hall, by W. S. ANDREWS, Esq. Subject, DIALECT HUMOR. Doors open at 7:15; commences at 8 o'clock.

SAFE FOR SALE.—ONE OF MARVIN'S MEDIUM size, good as new, and for one-half price, at J. H. DIGGLES & CO'S., No. 57 Leonard st.

DR. FELIX ADLER, OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY, will deliver a memorial address on the late Dr. ABRAHAM GEIGER, at Steinway Hall, on MONDAY, 21st inst., at 8 P. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE ADVERTISER WISHES A PARTNER with $30,000 to take the place of a retiring partner in a wholesale house; business is well established, highly profitable, and will bear the strictest investigation. Address CAPITAL, Box No. 3,147 Post Office, New-York.

CAPITAL SECURED FOR MERCHANTS, MANUfacturers, &c.—Undersigned have applications from numerous persons who desire to invest capital.
ALEXANDER FROTHINGHAM & CO.,
Bankers and Financial Agents, No. 12 Wall st.

WANTED—FROM $2,000 TO $3,000 IN an old-established business in New-York City, with services of lender at a salary of $20 to $25 per week, and with view to an interest in the business. Address, with real name, "BUSINESS," Box No. 113 Times Office.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE COIN-DEALER'S TREASURES.

"BOBBY THE WELSHMAN" FOUND GUILTY OF BURGLARY IN THE FIRST DEGREE—LUTHER BRYANT'S RICHES.

Robert Murray, alias "Bobby the Welshman," (jointly indicted with George, alias "Rat," Reilly,) was placed on trial in the Court of General Sessions yesterday charged with burglary on the premises of Luther Bryant, the wealthy coin-dealer of Fulton street, whose secluded apartments at No. 1 Forsyth street contained gold coin, legal tender notes, silver ware, costly pearl and gold jewelry, rare bronzes, and massive furniture, valued in all at $123,000. The arrest of Bryant for purchasing stolen postage stamps from office boys, and the subsequent theft, while he was in prison, of the wealth which the old dealer had hoarded and loved to see around him, created considerable interest at the time. It will be remembered that although Bryant followed the ostensible business of dealer in old coins, mutilated currency, and postage stamps, he was possessed of considerable wealth and a love for the acquisition of costly and rare property, in the purchase of which he displayed a refined taste. He lived well, also, having a special attendant to wait on him at a well-known restaurant.

The appearance on the witness stand of Bryant, who gave his evidence with ease and clearness, created considerable commotion in court. Bryant stated that he left his apartments on the 6th of October, the windows being strongly fastened and the door treble-locked. He was arrested that day for purchasing postage stamps, and lodged in the Tombs. He informed his custodians of the large amount of wealth hoarded in his rooms, and asked that it be protected, but was laughed at as being crazy on the subject of riches. On being released from the Tombs he discovered that the door of his apartments had been broken open, and the following sums of money and valuable property stolen: $70,000 in $20 gold pieces, $1,000 in legal tenders, $20,000 in postage stamps, $700 in fractional currency, $300 in mutilated currency, silver spoons marked "M. D.," a valuable gold watch, chain, and locket, topaz and diamond ring, amethyst and diamond pin, amethyst sleeve-buttons, gold-rimmed eye-glasses, gold pen and pencil, pearl album with engraved gold clasp, two pearl card cases, a pearl jewelry box, two pearl-handled revolvers, and two silk umbrellas, with carved handles.

District Attorney Nolan produced the silk umbrella and gold and silver mounted pistol, the ticket of which was found in the apartments of Murray, which were fully identified by Bryant as his property. The other umbrella, found in Reilly's possession, was also identified by Bryant, who stated that he purchased the umbrellas from Norman Cooke for $24 and the pistol on the street for $20. In cross-examination by Mr. Spencer, Bryant said that he had come from Charleston, S. C., where he practiced medicine, some fifteen years ago, and brought with him $60,000, of which $45,000 were in gold. He sold the gold to various parties on the street when specie was high, and had for years bought old coins, mutilated currency, and postage stamps. Had given money to a Mrs. Neubauer to remove his furniture to a place of safety, but not until after the burglary had been committed.

Norman Cooke swore that he sold the umbrellas to Bryant. Mary Reynolds, of No. 1 Forsyth street, testified that she examined the door of Bryant's apartments daily, and found it fast until the morning of the 12th of October, when she found it had been tampered with, and then at once informed the Police. Detectives Reilly and Williamson testified to finding the pearl-handled umbrella and the pawn-ticket for the pistol identified by Bryant in the apartments of the prisoner. Lisette Copeland testified that she had cleaned $20 gold pieces and old coins for Bryant every Sunday for two years.

Mr. Spencer, for the defense, did not put the prisoner upon the witness-stand, but read a statement of the accused setting forth that he had found the umbrella in the cars at Poughkeepsie, and had purchased the pistol from George Young.

District Attorney Nolan, in reply, sharply criticised the lameness of the defense attempted, and argued logically that Murray's connection with the robbery of Bryant's property had been conclusively proved.

Recorder Hackett then reviewed the evidence and explained the law in the case, and the jury, without leaving their seats, found the prisoner guilty of burglary in the first degree. Murray was then remanded for sentence, and his confederate, "Rat" Reilly, will be tried to-day. The maximum penalty under the verdict is twenty years in State Prison.

THE BROOKLYN SCANDAL.

THE PROCTOR-MOULTON SUIT—REPORT OF THE REFEREE TO THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

The following report of Benjamin D. Silliman, the Referee in the suit of Edna Dean Proctor against Francis D. Moulton for libel, was filed yesterday in the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of New-York. The facts connected with the settlement of the suit have already been fully published in THE TIMES.

To the Honorable the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of New-York:

I, the subscriber, to whom, by an order made in the above entitled cause on the 9th day of December, 1874, it was referred to hear and determine the issues herein, do respectfully report:

That on the trial of said cause before me, pursuant to said order of reference, I was attended by the plaintiff in person and by Benjamin F. Tracy, Henry Brodhead, and Joshua M. Van Cott, Esq., her counsel, and by William Fullerton and B. F. Butler, Esq., of counsel for the defendant.

That the plaintiff was sworn and testified as a witness on her own behalf, and that no testimony was given or offered on the part of the defendant.

MATTERS OF FACT.

That on the evidence so given and on the pleadings and admissions of the parties by their counsel, I find respecting the material matters set up in the pleadings, as follows, that is to say:

I find on the evidence and admissions of the parties by their counsel, that the plaintiff at the time of the commencement of this suit was and now is a citizen of and resident in the State of Massachusetts, and that the defendant was at the same time and now is a citizen of and resident in the State of New-York.

I find on the pleadings and on the admissions by the defendant that the defendant did publish of and concerning the plaintiff the matter in the declaration in that respect set forth; that the imputations and statements in said publication made upon and concerning the character and conduct of the plaintiff were wholly and absolutely untrue; that the defendant, by his counsel, (disclaiming malice in the publication,) admitted the untruth of such imputations and statements; that the plaintiff, by her counsel, thereupon expressed her unwillingness to receive as damages any sum beyond an indemnity for the expenses incurred by her in the prosecution of this suit.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW.

I find as conclusions of law, that the publication by the defendant of the matter in that respect set forth in the declaration was libelous; that the plaintiff is entitled to recover damages therefor against the defendant, and I fix and determine the amount of such damages at $4,375, for which sum the plaintiff is entitled to and should have judgment against the defendant.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Dec. 15, 1874. BENJAMIN D. SILLIMAN.

A BAXTER STREET MODOC AFTER A WARM SPRING INDIAN.

Hanson Dunn, who said he was a Warm Spring Indian, and had fought against Capt. Jack and his band of Modocs in the Lava Beds, appeared before Justice Kasmire, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday morning, with a pitiful tale to tell. It was the old story; the unsophisticated red man had drank too much of the fire-water of the pale faces, and had been cheated out of his all. He complained to the Justice that one William Mitchell, of No. 46 Baxter street, had found him on Tuesday night, in an intoxicated condition near his place of residence, and had stripped him of nearly all he had in the way of clothing, and left him to freeze in the street. His witness, a very respectable-looking colored man, who lives at No. 47 Baxter street, testified that on the night in question he heard the prisoner, whom he recognized by his voice, tell some one to give him that coat. He then heard a refusal to comply in another voice, when his wife urged him to go out to see what was the matter. He did not go out then, however, because he was afraid to interfere. Early yesterday morning, on leaving his house, he found the complainant lying asleep in an alley-way in an almost nude condition. He at once informed the Police of the fact and of what he had heard on the preceding night. The Indian was taken to the Sixth Precinct Station-house, where he was thawed out, and Mitchell was arrested. After hearing the testimony in the case Justice Kasmire held Mitchell to answer in default of $2,000 bail, and sent the complainant to the House of Detention.

BURKE, THE "MAN-EATER'S," LONG SENTENCE.

James Burke, the Fifteenth Ward "man-eater," who, on Tuesday, was convicted of mayhem in having bitten off the left ear of James McLaughlin, in the liquor-saloon corner of Amity and Wooster streets, was brought up for sentence in the Court of General Sessions. The prosecution had intended to try the prisoner on the indictment charging him with the manslaughter of Thomas A. Larin, but in view of the heavy penalty attaching to a conviction for mayhem it was thought unnecessary to do so, and the second indictment was allowed to stand over. District Attorney Nolan having moved for sentence, Mr. Peter Mitchell, counsel for Burke, moved for a new trial, on the ground of the admission by the court of improper testimony, and the misdirection of the jury. Recorder Hackett denied the motion, and sentenced the man-eater to fifteen years in State Prison at hard labor. The maximum penalty under the verdict is twenty years' imprisonment, to which term Burke would have been sentenced had it not been for the recommendation to mercy of the jury, who were unaware, when agreeing upon the recommendation in his favor, that the prisoner had been all his lifetime a desperado and bully, and that he had committed mayhem on many persons. The record of his previous crimes could not, in accordance with the rules of evidence, be submitted to the jury, and the prisoner wisely kept off the witness stand, where he could have been interrogated on the subject.

LOOK OUT FOR HIM.

THE MAN WHO WANTS A SET OF TEETH FOR A CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

A few days ago a respectably-dressed individual called on a prominent dentist, who has his office on Fifth avenue, and inquired of him what would be the cost of a complete set of teeth made in the best style. "I have been recommended to you, Doctor," he added, confidentially, "by my friend Tiffany. I am told you make the best teeth in New-York." The doctor stated the probable cost of the article. "Ah," said the stranger, "very good. Now, I want this set as a Christmas present for a lady." This seemed an odd sort of taste, but it takes all sorts of people to make a world, and the doctor thought no guile. "You understand, Doctor," said the stranger; "I don't want her to know the cost; can you arrange it—or, stay, by the way—if you can tell me the exact price I'll pay you now." Here the stranger took out his pocket-book. The guileless Doctor fell into the trap. He mentioned a price, received a check for a much larger sum, gave his own check for the balance, and the stranger left with many expressions of satisfaction. It is needless to add that his check was bogus. It purported to be drawn by Tatham Brothers to the order of Edward A. Phelps on the Fulton National Bank. Mr. Edward A. Phelps is a middle-aged looking individual, with side-whiskers slightly streaked with gray, of average height, rather well built, well dressed, and very plausible in manner. He is evidently an old hand at the business, though the trick he played was so transparent that his mortified victim could not help exclaiming: "To think that I should have lived all these years and been deceived by so old a game as that."

HERE HE IS AGAIN.

Early yesterday forenoon a gentlemanly appearing stranger entered Dr. Samuel Bridges' office, at No. 199 Clinton street, Brooklyn, and said he wanted to get a full set of teeth for his wife as a Christmas present. He wished, he informed the dentist, to pay for them in advance. The lady was not to know of the matter until she called for the teeth, and was handed by the dentist a receipt in full. Dr. Bridges said his price for a full set of teeth would be $150. The stranger, who gave his name as Anson G. Clarke, readily agreed to pay that sum, and producing two checks, one for $125 and the other for $100 asked for the change. Dr. Bridges at once gave his check for $75 to the customer. Some time after Mr. Clarke left the office, Dr. Bridges became uneasy about the checks, and to satisfy himself paid a hasty visit to the bank. There he learned that his own check had been cashed, and that the checks given him by the stranger were worthless. The Police are looking for Mr. Clarke.

STARR & MARCUS.

The treasure *ateliers* of Messrs. Starr & Marcus, of No. 22 John street, although containing one of the largest stocks of high-classed jewelry and gold and silver ware on this side of the Atlantic, are, properly speaking, consecrated to the development of art and artistic tastes. Pick up a stone cameo, an intaglio, or a solitaire pin! Each one of them is worthy of a throne of honor in a regal museum. Again, there is a necklace of three strings of the rarest Oriental pearls, matchless in color and uniformity of size. This magnificent necklace has been for over a century in the possession of the family from whom it was purchased, and in sets of jewelry there is evident that same aiming at chasteness of effect, of correct design, and artistic form. Indeed, Messrs. Starr & Marcus thoroughly appreciate and foster the growing love for art rather than for display; for intrinsic values rather than for first-sight display; for quality and uniformity of their gems rather than for the size of the ornaments which hold them. Among their splendid stock of cameos may be particularly remarked a magnificent amethyst intaglio of Venus and Mars; a pair of stone cameos of the bust of Margaret of Tuscany, set as ear-rings; a set of ear-rings and necklet, in stone cameos, with the effigy of Mary Stuart; a head of Isis, cut in Oriental garnet, with enameled head-dress set with diamonds; the marvelous "Three Wise Men," which took the prize for cameos at the Vienna Exhibition; a head of Ulysses, in chalcedony, an antique over 300 years old; and a pair of bracelets, cameos, representing Sappho, set in a tracery of platina let into a band of gold. Every one of these beautiful objects of high art displays the wonders of the cutter's delicacy of hand, under the magnifying glass, to perfection. There may be noticed two very dainty necklets in gold shell-work, with a solitaire diamond and a superb opal hanging respectively in each shell; also a heart of diamonds, with a splendid ruby in the centre. Of pearls, among other specimens, there is a pair of ear-rings, with pendant pear-shaped pearls of great beauty; and a set of necklet and ear-rings, with centre of large pearl and diamonds, and very fine pendant pear-shaped pearls. Among the unset gems are a diamond of the purest water and rare brilliancy, weighing three and three-quarters carats, and costing $1,800, gold; a ruby of unusual color, weighing three and a half carats, and costing $1,750, gold; and a sapphire, which for depth and regularity of color and brilliancy can hardly be surpassed, weighing four and a half carats, and costing $1,500, gold. One case of diamond ear-rings would be a king's ransom. It contains thirty pairs at from $500 to $5,000 a pair. Messrs Starr & Marcus need to have nothing said about the practical excellence and artistic ornamentation of their watches. Among their splendid collection of ladies' watches are several in the Japanese relievo style, quite unique, and some in enamel in relief. There is also a large stock of gentlemen's watches, with the wonderful movement which not only repeats the hours and quarters, but the minutes. In clocks and bronzes Messrs. Starr & Marcus are guided by the same artistic taste in the selection of their large stock. The king, in every sense of the word, of their bronzes is a figure of David, with his foot on the head of Goliah. The figure, about twenty-eight inches high, is a glorious conception; there is all the lissomeness of youth in the form and limbs, the anatomy is perfect, and the expression of triumph in the right on the features is splendidly told. Among other fine bronzes is a large figure of Antiope, and two fine busts of Rembrandt and Albert Durer in oxidized-silver bronze by Carrere.

THE SKATING SEASON.

The biting frost, the fallen leaves swept into swift, eddying circles by the Wintry gusts; the dull, gray sky, robbed of the gay beauties of the Summer sunset, and where only old Sol, left out in the cold, half frozen and disconsolate, may be looked full in the face without dazzling the daring eye; the red placards that mar the park still holding forth their tiresome appeals: "Do not pick or break any flower or fruit," "Please keep off the grass," in the face of a dismal lack of vegetation of that character; the bright, winking stars and cold, silver moon shining at night, and all the other innumerable precursors that in the present "cold snap" combine to anticipate and hail the advent of Winter, send a thrill of expectation through the mind as to the time when can earliest be indulged that glorious, bracing, health-giving, and centuries-old sport, skating. Heeding the reminders of the weather, the park authorities have for some time past been busy with preparations for the skating season. All the houses for refreshments, and where the impatient amateur makes haste to don his skates—if he can find a seat—are ready for the accommodation of the crowds to come. The "ice lights," intended to lighten that unavoidable inconvenience of night, the darkness, but which in reality only serve to give the spectators a better view of the beautiful evolutions of an artistic tumble—these, too, are in their places, only waiting the match to let loose their five foot flood of radiance over the crystal plain. The "ball" is up on the Arsenal, only waiting a "freeze" of sufficient severity to send it to the top of the Arsenal flagstaff. The ice itself on both lakes is frozen over with a smooth, unbroken surface, and, especially on the curling-ground, is as clear as crystal. Then there is the authority of the gentleman in charge, who freely asserts that should the weather continue as cold as during the last few nights, it will be yielded to the sport of skaters the latter part of this week, probably Saturday. This of itself ought to satisfy the most impatient, and, taken in conjunction with the recent declarations of "Probabilities," goes well-nigh to settle the question. Let no one be surprised, therefore, if Saturday evening next witnesses the inauguration of the skating season.

HEAVY "HAUL" BY BURGLARS.

Capt. Mount, of the Nineteenth Precinct Police, reported at Police Head-quarters yesterday that a few nights ago the residence of Mr. Charles K. Hawkes, No. 22 East Sixty-ninth street, was visited by burglars, who carried off a quantity of jewelry and wearing apparel valued at nearly $2,000. From an investigation, it appears that the burglars effected an entrance to the house No. 20 East Sixty-ninth street, which is unoccupied, and made their way through these premises to the roof of Mr. Hawkes' residence. They forced open the scuttle, and descended to the bedrooms on the second floor, where they broke open and ransacked bureau drawers and closets, and obtained possession of a gold watch and chain, a pair of diamond earrings, a gold locket and chain, a number of other articles of jewelry, and several articles of ladies' wearing apparel, with which they made their escape in the same manner in which they had entered the premises. It is singular that the presence of the burglars was not detected by the members of the family, who were in the lower portion of the house at the time. The Police have obtained no clue to the thieves.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

A fair in aid of the Morning Star Mission is in progress at No. 165 West Twenty-sixth street.

The pilot of the August André yesterday made a statement corroborating the account given by the Captain on Tuesday.

Hon. C. Oscanyan delivered an address before the Young Men's Woman Suffrage League, at Plimpton Hall, last evening.

The Joint Committee of the Common Council on the Reception of King Kalakaua met yesterday, but in the absence of a quorum adjourned until to-day.

Messrs. Williams & Guion have received a dispatch announcing the total loss of the ship John Bright on the Rocas Shoals, near Pernambuco. All hands were saved.

The Odontological Society yesterday resumed its session in the lecture-room of Dr. Crosby's church. Papers were read by Dr. Moffat, Dr. Cushing, and J. Smith Turner.

The articles remaining unsold at the close of the fair for the Church of the Strangers, at Republican Hall, are for sale in the parlors on Broadway formerly occupied by Mme. Demorest.

Charles Carlton was yesterday committed in default of $1,500 bail, by Justice Kasmire, at the Tombs Police Court, charged with selling lottery tickets at No. 191 Franklin street.

John Kelly was yesterday held by Justice Kasmire to answer a charge of stealing a box of grapes, at Washington Market, belonging to Mr. Daniel Hazard, of No. 522 Fifth avenue, South Brooklyn.

Rev. Dr. De Sola Mendes lectured last evening before a small audience at Lyric Hall upon "Jewish Music and Musical Instruments," and illustrated his remarks with numerous drawings representing the old Jewish musical instruments.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Recorder Hackett presiding, District Attorney Nolan prosecuting, William Mulligan pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary, and Max Rasch and Thomas Brooks to an attempt at grand larceny. They were each sent to State Prison for two years and six months.

James D. McKay was arrested yesterday by Detectives Heidelberg and Tilly, of the Central Office, on a requisition from the Governor of Pennsylvania, in which he stands charged with bigamy. He was delivered to Detective Rowlands, of Philadelphia, who took him to that city last evening to await trial.

The German saloon-keepers held a meeting at the Germania Assembly Rooms yesterday. The Treasurer's report stated that the expenses during the past year were $2,872; receipts, $5,882 12. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Joseph Fricke; Vice President, A. Haase; Secretary, J. Kuchmann; Treasurer, S. Michel.

At the annual meeting of the Howard Mission, held yesterday afternoon, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, A. S. Hatch; Vice President, George S. Page; Secretary, J. F. Wyckoff; Treasurer, W. Phelps; Trustees, A. S. Hatch, George S. Page, J. F. Wyckoff, W. Phelps, H. E. Tompkins, R. G. Cornell, Adam Smith, Jr., and Arthur J. Peabody.

Mlle. Leoni, the French milliner who brought a large trunk full of silks, laces, and other fine goods on the steamer Ville de Paris, on the 3d inst., and which she attempted to smuggle, as already described in THE TIMES, was yesterday arrested by United States Deputy Marshal Crowley on a warrant issued by United States Commissioner Shields. She will probably be examined to-day.

Mr. William F. Kintzing, one of the counsel of Carl Vogt, whose extradition is asked for by the Belgium Government on a charge of murder and arson, made a motion before United States Commissioner White yesterday, asking that the case may be heard before some other Commissioner, on the ground that Mr. White has already once decided the case upon its merits. Mr. White will give his decision this morning.

The funeral of the late Rev. Frederick Sill took place yesterday from St. Ambrose Church, corner of Prince and Thompson streets, over which he has been Rector for the past sixteen years. The services were conducted by Right Rev. Bishop Potter, assisted by Rev. Drs. Henry C. Potter, Morgan Dix, and Eigenbrodt. The pall-bearers were Rev. Drs. Gallaudet, Tuttle, Eden, Weston, Peters, Geer, Dunnel, and Millett. The remains were interred in Green-Wood Cemetery.

At the annual meeting of Globe Lodge, No. 588, F. and A. M., last Tuesday evening, the following officers were elected and installed: William V King, Master; William B. Stuyvesant, Senior Warden; Emanuel Hexter, Junior Warden; Charles P. Craig, Treasurer; Thomas Stanleigh, Secretary; Samuel S. Patterson, Senior Deacon; Alexander F. Reid, Junior Deacon; George Stephenson, Marshal; Reginald T. Hazell, Frank P. Marsh, and Benjamin Gardner, Trustees.

At the annual convocation of New-York Lodge, No. 330, Free and Accepted Masons, on Tuesday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: John Giffin, Master; E. B. Valentine, Senior Warden; James H. Townsend, Jr., Junior Warden; Thomas B. Davis, Treasurer; Frank E. Moran, Secretary; John T. Logan, Senior Deacon; Charles W. Perryman, Junior Deacon; T. H. Coppins, Jr., and Henry C. Morrice, Masters of Ceremonies; William Bell and J. V. Moore, Stewards; R. W. Charles D. Brown, Chaplain; William G. Hay, Marshal; James R. Elsey, P. M., Caleb S. Odell, and Henry C. Acker, Trustees; George A. Russell, Organist; Edgar Odell, Tiler.

The annual meeting of the National Association of Amateur Base-ball Players was held at the Astor House yesterday. The meeting was called to order by the President, Mr. Beach, of Princeton College, who, in a brief speech, reviewed the success of the association during the past season. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mr. Lamb, of the Beacon Club, of Boston; Vice President, Mr. J. G. Myers, of the Flyaway Club of New-York; Treasurer, Mr. Dillon, of the Confidence Club of New-Rochelle; Secretary, Mr. Blodgett, of the Arlington Club of New-York; Judge Advocate, Mr. Coggswell, of the Atlantics of Jamaica, Long Island. The Treasurer reported, after deducting the remaining expenses of last season, a balance of $20 60 in the Treasury. After acting upon a great deal of miscellaneous business, the association adjourned, to meet again, in Boston on the third Wednesday in March, 1875.

BROOKLYN.

All the outstanding bills of the Charity Commissioners were ordered to be paid by the Supervisors yesterday.

Evening School No. 5, on Walworth street, near Myrtle avenue, has been closed, for want of funds. It is expected that the school will be reopened after the 1st of January.

A map was filed yesterday by the Secretary of the Park Commission at the Board of City Works, showing the streets and avenues within the district known as the East Side Lands. The law requires that such a map should be filed preparatory to the sale of the lands.

Negotiations with the authorities at Washington have been opened by the special committee of the Board of Aldermen appointed to take the necessary steps toward securing lands in the Wallabout for a public market. A meeting of the committee will be held at the Mayor's office this morning.

In the Supreme Court yesterday, before Justice Pratt, a mandamus was issued compelling the Mayor to countersign a warrant of the Controller for $1,200, due as salary to Thomas Whitford, a clerk in the Department of Fire and Buildings. The Mayor refused to sign the warrant, on the ground that the salary paid to Whitford was too large.

A rumor, which investigation proved to be unfounded, prevailed yesterday to the effect that the argument on the appeal taken by Mr. Tilton's counsel from the decision of Judge McCue, ordering a bill of particulars in the case of Tilton vs. Beecher, would not take place on Saturday, as announced, in consequence of an arrangement between counsel on either side.

Application was made yesterday to the Supervisors by the bondsmen of Kessler, the clerk charged with stealing two $1,000 City bonds from the Controller's office, to have the money which they had forfeited when Kessler ran away returned. Kessler, it will be remembered, was rearrested a few days ago. The application was referred to the Law Committee of the board.

The Special Committee of the Board of Supervisors, appointed to investigate the abuses alleged to exist in the management of the institutions under the care of the Commissioners of Charity, presented their report to the full board yesterday afternoon. The investigations of the committee were held publicly, and the evidence of corruption in the management of the institutions has already been published. The report will be acted on at the next meeting of the board.

Maria Tilley, of Fort Washington, obtained a judgment in the Kings County Court of $50 from a liquor-dealer named Tobias Lawrence, against whom she brought suit under the Civil Damage act, her husband having got drunk in defendant's liquor store. The case was appealed to the General Term of the Supreme Court, and yesterday the judgment of the County Court was affirmed. This was the first case tried under the Civil Damage act in this State.

At the instance of the Board of Commissioners of Pilots, Justice Pratt granted an order of arrest, yesterday, against Joseph Morris, on a charge of emptying refuse into the East River. The bail was fixed at $1,800.

MARINE STATISTICS.

The Custom-house statement of vessels employed in the United States coastwise trade during the month of November shows that 145 steamers entered this port, possessing an aggregate tonnage of 152,060 tons, and employing as crews 3,518 men. The number of clearances is placed at 164, with an aggregate tonnage of 150,342 tons, and their united crews included 3,532 men. During the same period 219 sailing vessels arrived at this port, having an aggregate tonnage of 175,616 tons, the total number of men employed being 4,002. The number which cleared was 344; aggregate tonnage, 193,468; aggregate number in the crews, 4,697. The number of American vessels engaged in the foreign trade which arrived during the same time was 143; aggregate tonnage, 83,430; aggregate number of the crews, 2,315. The number of clearances was 109; aggregate tonnage, 56,352; aggregate number of crews, 1,636. The foreign vessels which arrived during the month formed a total of 214; aggregate tonnage, 233,159, aggregate number of crews, 6,822. The number of clearances was 256, with an aggregate tonnage of 248,633 tons; aggregate number of crews, 7,276.

CITY HALL NOTES.

A report was circulated yesterday that Chamberlain Lane had sent his resignation to Mayor Vance, but the Mayor and Mr. Lane denied the rumor. The latter stated that he heard of the report while on his way to the office, but could not tell how it originated.

Mayor Vance has addressed a communication to the Fire Commissioners, calling their attention to the reports of the recent discharge of firemen, and requesting them to give reasons for their action. The reports were to the effect that the services of the men were dispensed with because they had refused, as alleged, to patronize salary brokers.

The investigation relative to the treatment of Tweed on Blackwell's Island was continued yesterday by the Mayor. Several officials employed in the Penitentiary were examined.

A deputation of the Working Men's Association of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Wards, headed by Mr. Patrick Nutley, urged Mayor Vance, yesterday, to appoint Ex-Assemblyman Charles Blackie to the office of Commissioner of Charities in place of Mr. Laimbeer, who tendered his resignation a fortnight ago. The Mayor replied that there was no vacancy in the board. It is, therefore, considered likely that Mr. Laimbeer will remain in office, at least for the present.

Thurlow Weed and Commissioner Bowen called upon Mayor Vance yesterday.

A TRUNK SWINDLE.

On Tuesday afternoon while William Bond was standing in front of his residence, No. 394 Water street, Patrick Foley drove up on a truck and asked whether a Mrs. Curry lived there, as he had a trunk for her. Bond promptly answered that she had lived there, but had moved to Brooklyn, and had left him to wait for the trunk and to see that it was taken to her at her present place of abode. He also stated that she had given him the money to pay the additional freight, and Foley believing what he said, went with him to Brooklyn where the trunk was delivered to Bond, who paid the charges and took it into a house. Now it so happened that Mrs. Curry had not moved at all, and surprised at not receiving her trunk, called on Foley for it. He told her what had happened, and the Police were informed of the facts. Bond was, yesterday, arrested, and the trunk and contents, valued at $40, were recovered. Not being able to give $1,000 bail for his appearance, Bond was held by Justice Kasmire at the Tombs Police Court, to answer the charge at the Court of General Sessions.

THE CITY MARSHALS' RIGHTS.

The old question of the right of Marshals to execute processes of the Marine Court in opposition to the claim of the Sheriff's Office to do the same duty was argued before Chief Justice Davis, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. The case came up in the form of a habeas corpus sued out by Marshal Levi Lipman, who had been committed for contempt of court, in having violated an order of the Marine Court prohibiting the execution of processes of that court, except by the Sheriff or his deputies. The case, on behalf of the Marshals, was argued at length by Messrs. Breen and Gearon, and Ex-Judge Cardozo, who claimed that the act of the Marine Court in making the rule was unlawful, the authority having been conferred on the Marshals by the act of 1865 to execute processes issuing from the Marine Court, except where the judgment was made one of the Court of Common Pleas by filing the docket in the office of the County Clerk. Chief Justice Davis took the law question involved in the interpretation of the statute at issue in the case into consideration, reserving his decision.

PAUL FALK ONCE MORE.

Paul Falk, the proprietor of the Tivoli Concert Hall in St. Mark's place, appeared yesterday before Justice Kilbreth, at Essex Market Police Court, to answer a warrant issued against him by Justice Otterbourg on the 7th of September last. The charge against him was that he had a theatrical performance going on in his saloon on Sundays, in violation of the laws regulating such entertainments. Mr. Falk is already under heavy bail for similar charges, and yesterday he gave the required bail, $500, to appear when called on.

THE MASONIC GRAND LODGE OF VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec 16.—The Masonic Grand Lodge of Virginia has elected the following officers: Grand Master, Gen. W. B Taliaferro, of Gloucester; Deputy Grand Master, Judge Richard Parker, of Winchester; Senior Grand Warden, Judge C. R. Wellford, Jr., of Richmond; Junior Grand Warden, P. S. Coles, of Charlottesville; Grand Treasurer, T. N. Dudley, of Richmond; Grand Secretary, Dr. John Dove, of Richmond; [Dr. Dove is nearly ninety years of age, and has held this office sixty-four years;] Deputy Grand Secretary, W. B. Isaacs, of Richmond; Senior Grand Deacon, R. M. Page, of Abingdon; Junior Grand Deacon, M. B. Carrington, of Columbia; Grand Pursuivant, J. E. Reddick, of Richmond; Grand Tyler, Thomas Angel, of Richmond; Grand Chaplain, Rev. George W. Dame, of Danville. Grand Master W. H. Lambert declined re-election.

OPENING OF THE NASHUA AND ROCHESTER RAILROAD.

NASHUA, Dec. 16.—The grand opening of the Nashua and Rochester Railroad took place here to-day. The Mayor of Portland, the President of the Board of Trade, and large delegations of prominent men from Portland, Worcester, and intermediate points were in attendance. A banquet for 500 persons was given in the City Hall.

THE BOSTON BOY MURDERER.

BOSTON, Dec. 16.—The boy murderer Pomeroy was not sentenced to-day, as was expected, his counsel making a motion for the filing of a bill of exceptions to the verdict, based on the ground that the court ruled erroneously in refusing to admit the testimony of the jail officers with regard to the moral responsibility of his client. The motion will be decided on Monday.

[Advertisement.]

THE HOLIDAY HAT.—KNOX has issued his new style of gentlemen's Hats, expressly designed for the holiday season. Make your purchases at No. 212 Broadway and in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Abyssinia, for Liverpool.—S. Wilson, Thomas Glenn Coats, Mrs. A. Williams, W. T Horrobin, Mr. and Mrs. E. Brown, J. A. Post, John Carey, Jr., A. P. Robinson, Rev. J. P. Knaresboro, Right Hon. William E. Forster, Mrs. Armitage and child, Richard Leigh, Mr. Shapter, E. M. Townsend, J. P. Bigelow, John N. Drummond, Thomas Taylor, Gov. H. P. Baldwin, G. M. Williams, Edward Corn, Robert Butler, John Finnegan, J. Nash, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Telford, Lawrence Byrnes, A. F. Walcott, Edward Sutton Smith, A. B. Carlton, George A. Snow, O. Adams, Dr. R. N. Lamborn, J. W. Williams, Mrs. Ayres, W. R. Gardner, W. R. Gardner, W. H. Warner, J. Lowthian Bell, C. L. Bell, L. D. Rumsey, Thomas Whitwell, W. K. Purves, William Bigelow, William C. Rogers, Miss Massingleerd Mundy, C. A. Hastings, H. C. Cooke, William Cumming, C. J. Plint, J. A. Chomel, Mr. and Mrs. D'Engebronner and infant, Mr. Broughton, Prof. Bonamy Price, Miss Piquette.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship George Washington, from San Domingo City.—R. Cunha Reis, Lieut. Commander E. S. Keyser, U. S. N., E. Tuarte, William Gray, H. L. Dennis, Mrs. Ella Walton, Miss Pamela Noy.

In steam-ship Manhattan, from Charleston.—John McCullough, Miss J. S. Nunn, W. H. Webb, E. Shaw, J. Stewart, Miss Mary Vail, J. S. Martin.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......7:19 | Sun sets....4:34 | Moon sets..0:38

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..1:41 | Gov.Island..2:30 | Hell Gate....3:52

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships City of Houston, Deering, New-Orleans, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Black Diamond, Smith, Philadelphia, William Kirkpatrick.

Ships Oriental, Otis, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; Niagara, (Br.,) McFarland, Liverpool, Henderson Brothers; Enoch Train, (Br.,) Fullerton, London, Henderson Brothers.

Barks Morning Star, (Br.,) Sisson, St. Jago de Cuba, Waydell & Co.; Bastian Pot, (Dutch,) Roosendahl, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Curacoa, (Br.,) Lockhart, Curacoa, Jos. Foulke's Sons.

Brig Daylight, Marks, Georgetown, Dem., L. W. & P. Armstrong.

ARRIVED.

Steamship George Washington, Whitehead, San Domingo City Dec. 2, Havana 3d, Porto Rico 5th, and Cape Hayti 7th, with mdse. and passengers to L. Delmonte. Dec. 9, lat. 25 40, lon. 76 04, exchanged signals with steamship Acapulco bound S.

Steam-ship Tyrian, (Br.,) Lawson, Genoa Oct. 30, Naples Nov. 1, Valencia 6th, Messina 9th, Palermo 14th, Malaga 23d, and Gibraltar 26th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Experienced strong westerly winds the first part of the passage; latter part, fresh N. N. E. winds and strong N. W. winds, with snow the last two days.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Kelly, Lewes, Del., with mdse. to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Williamsport, Willets, Philadelphia, with coal to master.

Steam-ship Eleanora, Johnson, Portland, with mdse., &c., to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship Regulator, Faircloth, Savannah Dec. 12, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Ship Constantine, Creevey, London and Isle of Wight 46 ds., with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Came the southern passage, and had fine weather.

Bark Juanita, (of North Shields,) Brown, Yeisk 81 ds. and Malta Oct. 17, with wool to Wood, Payson & Colgate—vessel to George F. Bulley. Passed Gibraltar Oct. 30; took the southern passage, and had fine weather to lat. 30, lon. 70; since, strong N. and N. W. gales; Dec. 5, lat. 29 37, lon. 70 18, spoke bark Evening Star, from Singapore, for New-York, 107 ds. out; 13th, lat. 37 15, lon. 75, steam-ship Reading, (of Philadelphia,) bound S.

Bark Anna Olivari, (Ital.,) Burgamino, Belfast 42 ds., in ballast, to Slocovich & Co. Took the southern passage, and had variable weather.

SAILED.—Steam-ship Abyssinia, for Liverpool; barks Hebe, for Antwerp; J. Sargent, for Alexandria, E.; Ada, for Baltimore; brig Fustina, for Havana.

WIND—Sunset, light, W. S. W.; cloudy.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CARDENAS, Dec. 14.—Arr. schr. Ruth, from Philadelphia.

HAVANA, Dec. 15.—Arr. brig Britania, (Br.,) from Newfoundland.

Sld. steamer Ashland, Baltimore.

Also arr. bark Hattie G. King, (Br.,) from Cardiff. Dec. 16—Arr. steamers Crescent City, New-York, and Agnes, Galveston; brig Carrie Winslow, Portland.

HALIFAX, Dec. 15.—Arr. brig Helen Wilson, from Inagua; steamer Manitoban, Liverpool, via St. John, N. F.

Sld. at noon, steamer Peruvian, Liverpool, via St. John, N. F.; at 2 P. M., steamer Alhambra, Boston; at 4 P. M., steamer Georgia, Portland, and brig Fortuna, West Indies. Dec. 16—Arr. schrs. Grace L. Phias and Rattler, Gloucester, for Fortune Bay.

Sld. schr. Kate, Crocker, New-York; steamer Manitoban, (Br.,) Baltimore.

MADRAS, Dec. 16.—Arr. ship B. P. Cheney, (new,) Boston.

MATANZAS Dec. 16.—Sld. bark Tamora, (Br.,) Pensacola, and schr. Annie Dole, Mobile.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Dec. 15.—Sld. bark Sneford, Brest.

Arr. schr. Maryville, Boston.

Dec. 16.—Arr. schr. Unexpected, Boston.

Cld. bark Francis Herbert, Dublin; schr. Margaret Ann Clive, hence for Boston, went ashore near Digby at 4 A. M., and is a total wreck.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—Sld. for the United States, J. W. Oliver, Edina, and William.

Arr. out on the 16th inst., Mero, Lady Dufferin, and Lizzie Williams.

Also arr. out, Billy Simpson and Hermann Behrent.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The bark Fenwick, hence for ——, has been abandoned. The British bark Queen of the Bay, from San Francisco, July 22, for Londonderry, has put into Queenstown, having sustained much damage by heavy weather.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 16.—The North German Lloyd steam-ship Hermann, Capt. Reichmann, from New-York, Dec. 5, for Bremen, arr. here to-day.

WHEELER & WILSON MANFG. CO.
WILL OPEN AND OCCUPY
THEIR NEW PREMISES,
NO. 44 FOURTEENTH STREET,
Union Square, New-York,
TO-DAY, THURSDAY,
THE 17TH INSTANT,
And will be pleased to see their Friends and Customers during the day and evening.
They will then exhibit for the first time to the public their
NEW NO. 7 MACHINE.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK,
Will keep their store open in the evenings during this month.

ROGERS'
STATUARY.
"The Tap on the Window."
A new group. Price, $15.
Inclose 10 cents for illustrated catalogue to
JOHN ROGERS,
No. 212 5th av., up stairs,
New-York.

ELEGANT
BRONZES, CLOCKS,
AND
HOLIDAY GOODS
AT AUCTION
AT
KURTZ GALLERY,
No. 6 East 23d st., (Madison square.)
On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings,
Dec. 17, 18, and 19.
All new and elegant goods, just imported.
EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

DIAMONDS.
No one should buy Diamonds till they have examined our collection of Solitaires. It includes every size from the smallest to the largest, all of the very finest quality and at the lowest prices. Howard & Co., No. 222 5th av. Open in the evening.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE, EXPERIENCED, competent woman, a first-class cook; fully understands her business in all its branches; no objection to a private boarding-house; best city reference from last place. Call at No. 311 7th av., in fancy store.

Starr & Marcus,
NO. 22 JOHN ST., UP STAIRS.
Diamonds.
The most studious care has been devoted to this branch, and an unusually extensive collection is now presented of Gems in Single Stones and Closely Matched Pairs, well repaying the attention of thoughtful purchasers.
Watches.
In sizes for Gentlemen, Solidity and Convenience will be found united with Elegance. Our Ladies' Watches combine with practical excellence as Time-keepers the most artistic and exquisitely recherche ornamentation.
Jewelry.
Pearls, beautiful beyond their price.
Cameos which are pictures.
Bracelets, Necklaces, Pendants, and Ear-rings in Etruscan gold; also, Ornaments adapted to gentlemen's personal wear, all exhibiting the newest, most refined, and attractive specimens of the goldsmith's art.
Sterling Silverware.
Plain and Ornamental, of entirely novel, chaste, and exclusive designs, from patterns under our own control.
Bronzes and Clocks.
The latest and happiest productions of the most eminent modelers of Europe, are represented by their various chefs-d'œuvre in this entirely new department of
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If You Want to Save Money and Unnecessary Shopping, Visit the
Combination of European Manufacturers,
At Nos. 743 and 745 Broadway,
OPPOSITE ASTOR PLACE.
No Old Goods. Everything New and Fresh.
200 CASES OF NOVELTIES JUST RECEIVED.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
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Year's subscription to this best of all Rural Journals will be most useful and acceptable, and *all through* the year will remind the recipient of the giver. Price only $1 60 a year, post-paid....N. B. A large collection of the best RURAL BOOKS can also be found at the office of the *American Agriculturist*. ORANGE JUDD COMPANY, Publishers, 245 Broadway, New-York.

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NILSSON.	I shall take every opportunity to *recommend* and *praise* your instruments.
KELLOGG.	For the last six years your Pianos have been my *choice* for the *Concert-room* and my own *house*.
LUCCA.	Your Uprights are *extraordinary* instruments, and deserve their *great success*.
PATTI.	I have used the Pianos of every celebrated maker, but *give yours the preference over all*.
STRAUSS.	Your Pianos astonish me. *I have never yet seen any Pianos which equal yours.*
WEHLI.	Madame Parepa called your Piano the finest in the United States. *I fully indorse* that opinion. They have no *Rival anywhere*.

Prices reasonable. Terms easy.
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PIANOS.
THE STANDARD INSTRUMENTS OF THE WORLD.
THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR,
and First Grand Gold Medal,
WORLD'S FAIR, PARIS.
The Grand Prize Medal,
WORLD'S FAIR, LONDON.
AND 81 GRAND PRIZES IN THE U. S.
Warerooms, No. 11 East 14th st., N. Y.

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GRAND, SQUARE & UPRIGHT PIANOS.
These Instruments have been before the public for forty years, and upon their excellence alone attained an
UNPURCHASED PRE-EMINENCE
which pronounces them
UNEQUALED
for their
TONE, TOUCH, WORKMANSHIP, AND DURABILITY.
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Electro-plated Ware.
THE
MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.,
NO. 550 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
Manufacture and offer a complete assortment of fine
SILVER-PLATED
TABLE-WARE.
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